BIBLIOTHECA
TOPOGRAPHICA
BRITANNICA.

N° XX.

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY

AT

SPALDING:

BEING AN INTRODUCTION TO THE

RELIQUIÆ GALEANÆ.

[Price Five Shillings.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whoſe Size could not ſecure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinſic Merit entitled them to ſurvive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miſcellaneous Collections by Bookſellers, they have been recalled into Exiſtence, and by uniting together have defended themſelves from Oblivion, Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withſtand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheeſemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a ſimilar view it is here intended to preſent the Publick with ſome valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will conſiſt of Re-publications of ſcarce and various Tracts; another of ſuch MS. Papers as the Editors are already poſſeſſed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore propoſed to publiſh a Number occaſionally, not confined to the ſame Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in ſuch a Manner, that the general Articles, or thoſe belonging to the reſpective Counties, may form a ſeparate Succeſſion, if there ſhould be enough publiſhed, to bind in ſuitable Claſſes; and each Tract will be completed in a ſingle Number.

Into this Collection all Communications conſiſtent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correſpondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, ſo none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reaſon.

BRITISH MUSEUM

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

This Number contains the following ſignatures; Title, a, b, c, p. i—xxiv; aa—ii, p. i—lxi; B—Q, p. 1—116. All theſe, when the work comes to be bound, are to be placed immediately after the General Title of the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ," in N° II. Part I.

The preſent Number contains alſo ſix additional ſheets to the Firſt Part of N° II. marked *H—*M, p. *49—96; which, for the preſent, may be placed after ſheet Q; but, in binding, muſt ſtand immediately after p. 48 of the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ."

AN

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BRITISH MUSEUM

LONDON,
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MDCCLXXXIV.

RELIGIOUS CULTURE

BEING AN INTRODUCTION TO THE

STUDY

OF

CHRISTIAN SOCIETY

OR THE

ACCOUNT

BRITISH MUSEUM

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE progress of literature is one of the interesting parts of history. Its connection with the civilization of mankind and the cultivation of the human mind recommends it to every philosophic inquirer in a general point of view: but considered in a national view, our curiosity is prompted to inquire into every vestige of it in our own country, and to record our obligations to every individual or body of men who have contributed to extend and enlarge it.

The first public establishment of this kind in this kingdom after the Universities was the Royal Society, "not by favour of "the many, but by the wisdom and energy of a few *," begun at Oxford in the chambers of a few virtuosi in the middle of the last century. It soon emerged into light under royal patronage, and by uninterruptedly diffusing knowledge in its regular publications, it has maintained a reputation proof against the ridicule or restlessness of a few discontented individuals.

The Society of Antiquaries, considered as a private meeting of a few learned men, is of prior establishment. But the times were not sufficiently favourable to it to keep it alive from the 16th to the beginning of the present century, when it was revived with the highest lustre by many of the greatest names in that walk of literature, and, under royal protection, it has maintained some degree of eminence.

While these two learned societies flourished in the capital, others were set on foot in different parts of the kingdom, not subordinate to the others, but corresponding with them. Among these the GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY at SPALDING took the lead. It

* Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, p. 20.

may even boaſt a principal ſhare in the revival of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and it outlived the leſſer Societies which ſurrounded it, and may be ſaid to have merged in it.

A regular communication of minutes took place between this Society and that of the Antiquaries, particularly while Dr. Stukeley was ſecretary to the latter. But with ſuch care and exactneſs were their minutes kept by ſome ſucceeding ſecretaries, that ſcarce a trace of theſe communications remain on their books, while the Spalding minute-books, kept by their indefatigable founder, have preſerved a variety of curious matter from the wreck of time.

Dr. Mortimer's vanity prompted him to write the Hiſtory of the Literary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, to have been prefixed to a volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. Ample memoirs of this Society were tranſmitted to him; but his indolence got the better of his vanity, and theſe memoirs, with whatever others he obtained or compiled, are not now to be recovered.

The pleaſing taſk of doing juſtice to the Literary Society at Spalding has therefore, by a train of accidents, fallen into other hands. How it has been executed muſt be ſubmitted to the judgement of the impartial public. No want of materials can be complained of; and it would be the higheſt ingratitude to withhold the tribute of acknowledgment from the preſent repreſentatives of its founder, who, while they wiſh to revive it as a philoſophic and experimental Society, do not attempt to conceal the figure it made on its original more extended plan.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY AT SPALDING.

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THE ſpirit of emulation and communication which prevailed among the Eſtabliſhers, or to ſpeak more properly the Revivers, of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of LONDON in the beginning of the preſent century [a], produced two or three congenial eſtabliſhments [b], whoſe object was to extend their enquiries into the Hiſtory and Antiquities of this kingdom by mutual correſpondence.

With

[a] This is to be underſtood of the firſt meetings of thoſe gentlemen eminent for their affection to the advances in the ſcience of Antiquity in 1707, which continued till they made a regular election of officers 1717-18. See Introd. to the Archæol. I. xxv. See alſo Mr. Johnſon's Anſwer to Dr. Ducarel's Inquiry, in the name of the Society of Antiquaries, 1754, at the end of this account.

[b] The three literary ſocieties at Peterborough, Stamford, and Doncaſter, are here alluded to. Of them ſee more, p. 98. The former, called "The Gentlemen's Society *," was founded jointly by the Rev. Joſeph Sparke and the Rev. Timothy Neve. Of both theſe gentlemen by and by. John Rowell, eſq. LL. D. was its firſt preſident. Of this Society were members, Charles Balguy, M. D. of Peterborough, where he practiſed and died; and Dr. Thomas Robinſon, prebendary of the church 1730, and editor of Heſiod 1737. In 1743 Mr. Neve, their ſecretary, who was long ſchoolmaſter at Spalding, treaſurer to the Spalding Society, and thence founder of the other, had prevailed on biſhop Clavering to beſtow on them the uſe of the old Saxon gate chamber, in the minſter-yard, leading to his palace, for their meeting, but had not yet been able to prevail on that prelate to countenance them with his company. They made an ordinance, that in caſe their Society dropped, and their meetings were but very thin, their books and ſupellex ſhould then be lodged in the library of the dean and chapter. Dr. Thomas, their dean, and then biſhop of Lincoln, was their preſident. (p. 390.) The Stamford Society was founded about 1721 on the rules of that at Spalding, by John earl of Exeter recorder, Maurice Johnſon his deputy, Cecil and Bertie the repreſentatives in

* By which name alſo the Spalding Society went, who called this their daughter. See p. 404, and Mr. Johnſon's letter to Dr. Ducarel, 1754.

 parliament,

With this very laudable view was eſtabliſhed in the year 1710[c], at SPALDING in Lincolnſhire, a Society of Gentlemen, who, in the true ſtyle of monaſtic antiquity, aſſumed to themſelves the modeſt denomination of a *Cell* to that of London; at once expreſſing their relation and connexion with that reſpectable body, of which moſt of them were alſo members, and with which they kept up

parliament, Dr. Atwood his lordſhip's chaplain, J. Blackwell, eſq. Dixon Colby, M. D. J. Hepburn ſurgeon, and Mr. Richards, who wrote for them. On the decline of this Society in 1745, Dr. Stukeley rector of St. Peter's, vicar of All Saints, and maſter of Brown's Hoſpital in Stamford, founded the Brazen Noſe Society, ſo called in memory of the famous univerſity there, on whoſe ſite they met weekly on Saturdays, and quarterly on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon, and adjourned in ſummer for convenience of members to Deeping. Dr. Stukeley's aſſociates were the above members of the old Society, together with William Aſh, eſq. Rev. E. Bertie rector of Uffington, George Boulton, M. D. Beaupré Bell, M. A. Samuel Buck, John Catlin, R. Taylor, Henry lord Colerane, George Denſhire clerk of the peace, Joſeph Eayre, Thomas Eayre of Kettering, John Grundy engineer, Samuel and Roger Gale, William Johnſon, eſq. Edward Laurence ſurveyor, George Lynne, Tycho Wing and Edmund Weaver aſtronomers, John Macklin mathematician, R.S. ſecretary, Rev. John Lynne, Noah Neale, eſq. M. Terry, B. Ray, Rev. Henry Owen, Jonathan Siſſon, Robert Stephenſon, Dr. William Lynne, Dean Richard Pocock, LL. D. Dr. A. Wagſtaffe, Rev. W. Warburton, &c. Other literary Societies ſubſiſted at Wiſbeach, Lincoln, Worceſter, and Dublin. (Mr. Johnſon's letter to Dr. Ducarel, 1754.) Mr. Johnſon lived to ſee the Stamford and Peterborough ſocieties ſunk into meer taverns and clubs. (Letter to Mr. Neve, 1753, p. 434.) Mr. Smith of Woodeſon laboured to revive the ſpirit of the latter in 1753, (p. 432.) He laments, in a letter dated Auguſt 10, 1752, that it was altered to the monthly meeting at a public houſe, which muſt reduce it to a common pipe meeting, and 1748 he deplored their conduct in taking in worthleſs books. A ſociety was forming 1750 at Boſton, on a literary deſign, ſucceſſor to a book club, (p. 432.) The Doncaſter Society was held by adjournment at Blythe and Bawtry 1746.

[c] This is the date on the device hereafter mentioned. The firſt Statutes, of which a Copy is ſubjoined in the Appendix, date it 1712. So does Dr. Stukeley in his panegyric on the founder. In a letter from Mr. Johnſon to Mr. T. Neve, dated 1746, p. 421, he ſays, "Such inſtitutes in England have been ſo rare, that ours "here begun but in $17\frac{09}{10}$, and fixed on rules in 1712, which it has been upheld by "ever ſince, is the oldeſt we know of out of London and the Univerſities." See a letter of Maurice Johnſon's about its progreſs, 1729, p. 52. Another, 1745, p. 418, wherein he ſays it had ſtood 35 years ſince its inſtitution; and in another to Dr. Birch, 1750, he ſays it had ſubſiſted 40 years. Dr. Stukeley, in his Hiſtory of Carauſius I. 110. 1757, mentions it as having "*now* ſubſiſted *above* 40 *years* with the greateſt reputation."

an

an uninterrupted correſpondence and communication of their Minutes[d] for upwards of forty years.

This

[d] They collected the hiſtory of the original of the Society of Antiquaries at London, 1735, p. 62. The laſt communication of minutes to them was in February 1753, by G. Vertue their engraver.

A learned foreigner who drew up and publiſhed a ſhort account of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of London, at which he was preſent 1733, ſcruples not to aſcribe its revival almoſt entirely to Mr. Johnſon. "Quum enim vir maximæ exiſtimationis "JOHNSONIVS An. CIↃIↃCCXVIII Societatis Antiquariæ Acta manibus tereret ipſe, "& oculis ſubjiceret ſuis, ut altius illa extollere poſſit caput, & majorem cultum capeſ- "ſere, reſuſcitavit prope extinctam conatu honeſtiſſimo & felici admodum ſucceſſu. "Ab eodem JOHNSONIO majora expectare poteſt emolumenta dicta Societas, propterea quod adhuc ſuperſtes *Spaldingi* in *Lincolnſhire* agit, ubi Mæcenas nunquam "ſine laude nominandus Societatem Literariam ductu auſpicioque ſuo conſecravit, "cujus conſors eſt *Hans Sloane* ſupra nobis jam celebratus eques." Kortholt, epiſt. ad Kappium de Soc. Ant. Lond. Lipſ. 1730, 4to. p. 6.

"Dr. Mortimer has for ſome years, and at his own inſtance, had from me (who "have been ſo fortunate, by the encouragement of Secretary Addiſon and Captain "Steele, to ſet up and conduct this Society) a true, ſuccinct, hiſtorical account there- "of, and alſo of the reſtoring our Antiquarian Society of London (*cujus pars non "parva fui*), under aſſured promiſe of publiſhing them, and ſo introducing the "better and fuller knowledge of us to the learned world, in a dedication, preface, "or preamble, to ſome volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, wherein he pro- "poſed to give an account of all Societies in Great Britain and Ireland reſtored, re- "eſtabliſhed, or founded ſince the Royal Society; and the rather did I take the trou- "ble at this time, as it were to be wiſhed his preſent Majeſty and the Parliament "would ſo fix the Royal and Cotton libraries as to render them uſeful, and put "them on a permanent eſtabliſhment; but, to our detriment, the Doctor has hi- "therto, *maugre* many ſolicitations I have repeatedly made to him, ſometimes in perſon, "at other times by or through members of all three (i. e. the Royal, and Antiquarian, "and this their humble, but, I thank Providence, by them reſpected little Cell), in- "juriouſly neglected or deferred doing us that juſtice and piece of ſervice, I may ſay "we deſerved, as ſome pains were taken to give him ſufficient inſtructions for the pur- "poſe, as he himſelf requeſted, and he has had leave to model the ſame as Mr. Folkes "might judge propereſt. Other authors and editors have long ſince and frequently "on occaſions requeſted, but never obtained the copies of thoſe hiſtorical accounts of "theſe literary inſtitutions to publiſh. We denied them, having as it were (before "the Antiquary Society was ſo reſtored) put ourſelves under the protection of the "Royal Society of London, from our firſt fixing; and had the happineſs of their "regard. Then Sir I. Newton held their chair, and my tutor Dr. Jurin was their "ſecretary, with whom I kept correſpondence. Wiſh you, Sir, could and would "prevail at leaſt to have theſe, though but in abſtract, ſo uſhered into the world. "For, relying on Dr. Mortimer's honour, I have pledged my own to many men of "worth, that they ſhould ſo ſee them come forth." See alſo p. 420. It appears the Society of Antiquaries were pleaſed with this account, and deſired a copy of it; that when it was laid before the Royal Society in 1738, they ſent their Tranſactions,

This Society, which took its riſe from a few gentlemen of the town, who met at a coffee-houſe to paſs away an hour in literary converſation, and reading ſome new publications[e], may be conſidered as one of the extraordinary efforts of an active mind, whoſe intimate acquaintance with the various branches of Engliſh Hiſtory and Juriſprudence ſupported for ſo long a time a plan which himſelf had digeſted, and extended its views to other parts of ſcience.

They did not confine their enquiries to Antiquities, but made diſcoveries in Natural Hiſtory, and improvements in Arts and Sciences in general their object. "We deal," ſays Mr. Johnſon to Mr. Neve, 1745-6, "in all arts and ſciences, and exclude nothing "from our converſation but politics, which would throw us all "into confuſion and diſorder."

The founder of this Society was MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq; a native of Spalding, of the Inner Temple, London, and ſteward of the ſoke or manor of Spalding[f], which belonged to the Duke of Buccleugh, 1755[g], and of that of Kirketon, the property of the Earl of Exeter[h].

Their founder was only occaſionally their Preſident[i]. He was their ſecretary thirty-five years, with indefatigable induſtry and pleaſure, and filled four large folio volumes with their acts and

and deſired copies of the minutes every three or ſix months, as formerly from the Dublin Society; and Mr. Johnſon underſtood that Dr. Mortimer prefixed it to the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1744; but no ſuch thing appears.

[e] They began with the Tatler, then a new periodical paper; and the reading of ſuch and other publications, as well as of MSS. intended for the preſs, made part of their entertainment to the laſt. Mr. Johnſon ſays this Society was founded with the encouragement of Secretary Addiſon, Captain Steele, and others of Button's club, p. 411.

[f] P. 98. 104.

[g] In Mr. Johnſon's letter to Dr. Birch, he ſtyles the Duke of Buccleugh patron and liberal benefactor of this Society. In a letter, p. 55, he calls himſelf Counſel to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, perhaps having been employed by them in ſome occaſional law-ſuit.

[h] P. 94.

[i] Mr. Johnſon's Letter to Dr. Birch, 1750. He was elected preſident on the death of Mr. Lyon, 1747-8, and the Rev. John Johnſon ſecretary in his room.

obſerva-

obſervations[k], which, after he reſigned the ſecretaryſhip to his ſon-in-law Dr. Green, he found time to index, and was proceeding to the Diſſertations and other valuable papers, 1750[l]. Theſe laſt being original were not bound, 1750, nor truſted out of the ſecretary's hands[m].

They began the fourth volume 1746. In theſe volumes Mr. Johnſon cauſed the Regiſter to inſert, by way of extract, but pretty fully, all the minutes of the Peterborough ſociety from its foundation, ſo long as Dr. Neve was the diligent and able ſecretary[n], and all the firſt volume of thoſe of Stamford Societas Æneanaſenſis, from Dr. Stukeley, founder and ſecretary thereof, to 1736. The fifth volume of their Obſervations filling 1750, ended Dec. 23, 1753.

The firſt of theſe volumes begins 1710, and ends 1729. The motto to it, Eccleſiaſticus xxv. 3. "If thou haſt gathered no-"thing in thy youth, how canſt thou find any thing in thine "age?" Vol. II. 1729—1738. dedicated to Sir Iſaac Newton, maſter of the Mint, and F. R. S. Motto, Job xxviii. 1. "Surely there is a vein for the ſilver, &c." Vol. III. 1738—1745. Motto, "

Vol. IV. 1745—1748. Motto,

"Antiquities, or remnants of hiſtory, are when induſtrious per-"ſons, by an exact and ſcrupulous diligence and obſervations, "out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private "records and evidences, fragments of ſtories, paſſages of books "that concern not ſtory, and the like, deſerve and recover ſome-"what from the deluge of time[o]."

Theſe volumes, written in a variety of hands by Mr. Johnſon himſelf, contain a fund of diſcoveries foreign and domeſtic, in Antiquities, Hiſtory, and Natural Philoſophy, interſperſed with

[k] See a ſpecimen of the minutes, p. 57. [l] P. 104.

[m] P. 431, 432. Mr. Bogdani gave, 1744, two elegant folios ruled for future minutes, he having been pleaſed to table or index greateſt part of the former, and bind them up. He alſo ſorted their impreſſions, &c. p. 61.

[n] P. 420. [o] Bacon de Augm. Scient. II. c. 6.

tranſcripts of deeds at length, anecdotes, poems, &c. and adorned with drawings by Mr. Johnſon and his daughter Ann Alethea, and others, and the marginal references very diſtinct.

Their plans, prints, and drawings were arranged in 1735, and filled four great portfolios; vol. I. containing Statues and Portraits; II. Architecture and Sculpture; III. Plans, Charts, and Deſigns; IV. Miſcellanies.

The mode of election was by propoſing the candidate during three meeting days, and balloting for him on the third[o]. They had two Secretaries, and a Treaſurer[p]; and their meetings were held weekly on Thurſdays throughout the year[q] 1712, firſt at Younger's coffee-houſe in the abbey-yard, then in a private houſe belonging to Mr Everard, in 1743 at a houſe late Mr. Ambler's[r], and afterwards, in an evening, in a part of the old Monaſtery of Spalding, which was fitted up with a library and muſeum[s], and laſtly in a room hired in a private houſe, not far from the High-bridge, where they ſtill remain. In 1750 their meetings began at 4 and laſted till 10, but their readings and ſhew began about 8 or ſomewhat ſooner[t].

[o] According to the following form: "A. B. was, at his own inſtance, propoſed "a regular [or honorary] member of this Society by C. D. who ſigns it." Two more members recommended, and the candidate was elected on the third meeting.

[p] Mr. Stagg, who was clerk to Mr. Johnſon, is ſtyled the Society's *Coadjutor*, and Mr. Cox, who was an eminent ſurgeon, their *Operator*, p. 59; and in p. 58 the Coadjutor and Gardener are united.—The apothecaries had a phyſic garden in Spalding 1745. Of the Society's *Hortus Siccus*, ſee. p. 59.

[q] See p 404.

[r] Afterwards inhabited by Mr. Johnſon's ſon Walter, and now by his ſon Mr. Fairfax Johnſon, who fitted up the old building 1782.

[s] See it deſcribed p. 81, 82.

[t] P. 104. "Our meetings are continued conſtant on every Thurſday evening, and "well frequented as I find it poſſible to make the place bear, for the number of "people here or hereabouts, who can be induced to attend a thing of that na-"ture, where neither politics, in which every man thinks himſelf wiſe, can have "part, nor any ſort of gaming goes forward, which moſt young men eſteem as "their beloved evening's recreation. But, under God, I depend chiefly on "the ſtrength of my own children, and my near relations, whom I have taken care "to train up to a liking of it from their infancy, and, I truſt, will keep it up when "I ſhall leave them. Mr. Johnſon's letter to Mr. Gale, 1743, p. 390.

Members

Members on their admiſſion preſented ſome valuable book to the Society; and paid twelve ſhillings a year, beſides a ſhilling at each meeting. By this means they had formed a valuable library. In 1743 the divinity part, in five large claſſes and one leſs, was given to the church, and placed in caſes in the veſtry, where it ſtill remains; the grammatical, in one large claſs and one leſs, to the ſchool, where it ſtill is; but both reſerved for the Society's uſe till diſſolved, and then theſe and all in the meeting room to be for public uſe.

Their ſtatutes being altered and modified according to circumſtances, we have endeavoured to comprehend the ſubſtance of all in ſeveral different copies printed in the Appendix, p. 1.

The following letter, aſcertaining a new fact in the life of the famous Dr. Bentley, will ſerve to ſhew how exactly the Regiſters of this Society were kept.

"To WILLIAM GRAVES[u], Eſq. at Fulborn near Cambridge.

"SIR,

"You ſeemed deſirous, when at Spalding, to know when Dr. "Bentley was choſen Maſter of the Grammar School here. I ap- "plied to Mr. Johnſon, who tells me his Accounts of Admiſſion "do not go ſo far back, but referred me to the Society, where, I "find, we have a moſt minute detail of things memorable, both "here and in the neighbourhood. What relates to the Doctor "runs thus:

"About two years after, [viz. in the year 1681] that great "light of learning Richard Bentley [now D. D. Regius Profeſſor

[u] Mr. Graves, who had been much obliged to Dr. Bentley, who puſhed him forward when a young man, made him ſteward of the College eſtates, &c. ſent a picture of the Doctor to the Spalding Society, now hanging up in the meeting-room. Mr. Graves was elected by the Univerſity of Cambridge their Commiſſary, 1726, which office he reſigned in a handſome manner about three years ago, when he preſented a piece of plate value 50l. to his College.

"of

" of Divinity, Maſter of Trinity College, Royal Librarian, &c.]
" ſupplied his place, who being ſoon taken from us by the learned
" Biſhop of Worceſter, Dr. Stillingfleet, to be his amanuenſis[x],
" Walter Johnſon, of Peter-houſe in Cambridge, was elected in
" his place, [viz. in the year 1682].

" I take this opportunity to acquaint you, that we have the
" honour of having you a member of our Society. I am, Sir,
" your very humble ſervant, J. ROWNING."

Their anniverſary was celebrated on the laſt Thurſday in Auguſt, in a public manner, with muſic and a polite audience, from the year 1730, when there was ſung an Ode compoſed by Mr. Johnſon, beginning " To love and ſocial joys, &c." At the anniverſary 1738 there was a miſcellaneous concert by Dr. Heighington of Yarmouth, his wife, and ſon. The following Ode was written and compoſed for the occaſion 1739. The muſic became afterwards more miſcellaneous, and after 15 years continuance, was in 1747 intirely laid aſide for want of reſident performers, as it did not ſuit the finances of the Society to hire others.

[x] Notwithſtanding this entry, the Doctor denied his ever having ſerved the Biſhop in that capacity; ſo it is probably a miſtake for tutor to the Biſhop's ſon. See Preface to his Diſſertation on the Epiſtles of Phalaris, p. 78. edit. 1699, where are theſe words: " I ſhould never account it any diſgrace to have ſerved the Right " Reverend the Biſhop of Worceſter in any capacity of a ſcholar, but I never was " Amanuenſis to his Lordſhip, nor to any body elſe; neither did his Lordſhip ever " make uſe of any Amanuenſis. So little regard has this Examiner to decency or " truth. I was firſt tutor to his Lordſhip's ſon, and afterwards chaplain to himſelf: " and I ſhall always eſteem it both my honour and my happineſs to have ſpent " 14 years of my life in his family and acquaintance, whom even envy itſelf will " allow to be the glory of our church and nation, &c."

ODE

Ode at the anniverſary the laſt Thurſday in Auguſt 1739, performed at Mr. Everard's, ſet to muſic by Muſgrave Heighington, Doctor of Muſic, member of the Society, and organiſt of Leiceſter, performed by himſelf and gentlemen of the concert there.

OVERTURE. Chorus for three voices.

I.

Sung by the Doctor, and repeated at the end.

The faireſt glory of the bleſt abodes,
Great parent and delight of men and Gods,
Through different ages here addreſt
  Under a varied name,
Has been invok'd as patroneſs,
  Her votaries the ſame.

II.

Sung by Mrs. HEIGHINGTON.

'Twas Love inſpir'd them to adore her power,
  Love from which Friendſhip comes,
As from the genial ſhower
  The fragrant bloſſom blooms.

III.

By Maſter HEIGHINGTON.

From foaming waves when Beauty ſprung,
  Tritons with vocal ſhells proclaim'd
Her charms, which every lyre has ſung
  Thro' Greece and thro' Britannia fam'd;
Where all who felt her influence own'd her ſway,
Which, as our ſires, their offſpring muſt obey.

In 1740 it was held in the great parlour of the houſe of Beaupré Bell, late Sir John Oldfield's, in tenure of Mrs. Coy :—now the workhouſe!

It was propoſed to have an annual ſermon on ſocial love and ſocial virtues, by the Rev. Robert Whatley, who offered to preach it *gratis*; but this offer does not appear to have been accepted.

The anniverſary in 1727 was celebrated by a dinner and concert the firſt Thurſday in January.

The device of this Society, deſigned by Mr. Johnſon, and executed by Vertue, and ſubſcribed Soc. GEN. SPALDING. INSTITUTA MDCCX. was two Tritons ſupporting a conch, in which ſits a naked female repreſenting Truth, a flaming heart on her girdle, a ſtar on her head; in her right hand a dove, in her left a lily [y].

Their firſt preſident was the rev. Stephen Lyon for November and December 1712.

The complete liſt of their members, both regular and honorary, from their firſt inſtitution to 1753[z], ſubjoined in the Appendix, at the ſame time that it marks the extenſive acquaintance and influence of the founder, will ſhew what a number of eminent ſcholars were then planted in the county of Lincoln, and in the South Eaſt province in particular [a]. The names of Sir Iſaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir John Clerk, Sir Richard Ellis, Sir Charles Frederic, Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, Sir John Evelyn, Henry earl of Colerane, Drs. Jurin, Taylor, Bentley, Knight, Stukeley, Birch, Biſhops Pearce, Pococke, Lyttelton, Mr. Pope, Mr. Gay,

[y] See note [c], page v. This device was copied from one in the Palace Matthei in the Admiranda Romæ, and Montfaucon's Antiq. I. III. 17. 101. pl. L. N° 9.

[z] The lateſt liſt in the three minute books. The founder died within two years after. Dr. Ducarel, who preſented his "Anglo Norman Antiquities" to the Society had notice that he was elected a member July 20, 1757.

[a] In 1729, Mr. Johnſon tells Mr. Gale, they had admitted two Doctors in Divinity, one of them the head of Queen's College, Oxford, Dr. John Gibſon, prebendary of Peterborough and Lincoln, and rector of Farthingſtone, in Northampton- who died 1730, two ſeamen, one lawyer, a captain, two ſurgeons, and five other gentlemen, whereby they were enabled to carry on a correſpondence in moſt parts of the world; but he would confine himſelf to a few, and leave the new to his brother. p. 52.

Roger

Roger and Samuel Gale, Mr. Clarke, Martin Folkes, Profeſſor Ward, Browne Willis, Mr. Anſtis, Mr. Drake, Thomas Martin, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Sparke, Mr. Vertue, Mr. Bogdani, Mr. Pegge, the two Bucks, Mr. Bowyer, George Edwards, Mr. Smith of Woodſton, George Lynn, Eſq. of Southwick, the two Weleys, father and ſon, Drs. King, Bolton, and Green, phyſicians at Boſton, Stamford, and Spalding, Mr. Southgate, Commiſſary Graves, Beaupré Bell, eſq. Dr. Middleton Maſſey, Mr. Chapman, maſter of the free grammar ſchool of Moulton near Spalding, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Timothy Neve, Mr. John Rowning, Mr. Ray, Mr. Falkner, Mr. Button, Hon. Mr. Bertie, Mr. Rand, Mr. Atkinſon, are too reſpectable to be paſſed over in ſilence, and not to have given weight and luſtre to the proceedings of this learned body.

The county of LINCOLN is perhaps one of the moſt fertile in Antiquities of any in the kingdom: whether we refer to the numerous monaſtic remains, among which the beautiful cathedral of the metropolis and the fragments of Croyland abbey church[b] ſtand foremoſt, or to the Roman ſtations and the military works of ſucceeding ages, the manſions of the nobility at Burleigh, Grimſthorpe, and Belvoir, the cemeteries of antient and noble families at Botesford, Stamford, Spilſby, &c. the ſtupendous works of art in the drainage of ſo large a tract of fen country, &c. &c.

It is to be lamented, that ſo little has been done towards a methodical illuſtration of ſuch a copious field. We are indeed told of materials left for Lincoln city by William Pownal Eſq[c]; and that Maurice Johnſon himſelf[d] meditated an account of Spalding, which he afterwards compleated, and for which he muſt have

[b] The beautiful Weſt front of this church has juſt been engraved by Mr. Baſire, from a drawing made 1780 by John Carter, an ingenious young artiſt.

[c] Stuk. Itin. I. 86. [d] Ib. 22.

been perfectly qualified. He had given an account of the town in a plan taken by Grundy, 1722. From one of his letters, dated 1750, we learn, that he had "indexed all the MSS. of his "own compoſing or collecting, chiefly of law and hiſtory, very "full as to this place, much about Boſton, Stamford, Hitchin [e], "Croyland, Peterborough, and ſome other towns and places "where his buſineſs, had lain as counſel, ſteward, or recorder of "the ſoke or manor."

Dr. Stukeley ſays that Mr. Johnſon intended to have written ſomething on Carauſius, which the Doctor himſelf took up, and if he did not anticipate his friend may be fairly ſaid to have exhauſted the ſubject in his two copious quartos publiſhed 1757 and 1759. It appears (p. 97) that Mr. Johnſon entertained the Cell with a numiſmatic hiſtory of the kings in Britain from Julius Cæſar to the end of the Weſtern empire: a plan for diſpoſing coins to anſwer his deſign of illuſtrating the Britiſh Hiſtory, reduced to 15 chards.

1. From Caſſivelan to Boadicea.
2. From Boadicea to Adrian.
3. From Adrian to Severus.
4. From Severus to Carauſius.
5. From Carauſius to Conſtantius.
6. From Conſtantius to Maximus.
7. From Maximus to Vortigern.
8. From Vortigern to Egbert.
9. From Egbert to William the Conqueror.
10. From William the Conqueror to Henry VIII.
11. From Henry VIII. to Elizabeth.

[e] Mr. Johnſon was ſteward of this manor, which is now held under the Crown by James Bogdani, Eſq.

12. From

12. From Elizabeth to the Commonwealth.
13. From the Commonwealth to the Revolution.
14. From the Revolution to queen Anne.
15. From queen Anne to the Acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover.

Mr. Johnſon's communications to the Society of Antiquaries of London were frequent and numerous. Tranſcripts of the minutes of the Spalding Society were regularly ſent up and read to them; and if they do not appear fairly entered on the regiſter of the latter, it muſt be owing to the negligence of the then Secretaries[f]. Where on the Spalding minutes almoſt yearly occurs this entry: "Thus far tranſcribed and communicated to the So-" cieties of London and Peterborough;" only the following occur on the minute-books at London, as communications from Mr. Johnſon.

1722. A family medal on the marriage of Sir William Seymour, Earl of Hertford and Lord Beauchamp, with Lady Frances Devereux. FOY POUR DEVOIR. Another with the phœnix on a coronet. Rev. a bull running, and chained. Same motto.

An enamel of Fabian Philips, antiquary and great lawyer, filazer of London and Middleſex; author of an Eſſay on Royal Purveyance.

1722. Portraits of Sir Walter Raleigh, the great Lord Falkland in the time of Charles I. Sir Francis Drake, and four of the Cary family playing at cards together, painted in the time of Henry VIII. at Lord Falkland's houſe, Hanover-ſquare, very perfect. Brook lord Cobham, in the hands of Henry Heron, Eſq; his deſcendant, at Creſſy-hall, Lincolnſhire. Alſo Sir Henry Heron, K. B. and cup-bearer to Queen Henrietta, and father to Henry Heron.

[f] In the years 1750 and 1751 the Spalding Society were entertained for 25 meetings with Dr. Stukeley's account *memoriter* of the Tranſactions of the Royal Society.

1724. Hadrian, middle braſs. Rev. BRITANNIA S. C. PONT. MAX. TR. P. COS. III.

1728. A piece of bone found in Mr. Johnſon's garden at Spalding, where formerly ſtood a chapel, on which was carved a prieſt joining a man and woman's hand.

The braſs Celt found near Borſtal at Brill, Bucks[g].

The fragment of Spalding abbey ſeal from the Augmentation-office, deſcribed p. 100. engraved in the *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, Pl. IV. fig. 2.

1729. A ſhoe found 9 feet deep in Ince moſs near Wigan, of a very tough thick leather like the *Calceus niger ruſticorum & venatorum Romanorum* of Ferrarius.

1733. A vaſe of earth found under the root of an old elm near the old ſea bank on the north ſide of Spalding in Holland, in the grounds of Mr. Henry Everard very deep.

1736. He deſcribed and ſketched a portrait of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, at the houſe of George Lynne, Eſq; at Southwick near Oundle. Over it this inſcription:

CAROLUS DUX SUFFOLCIAE SERE. ANGLIAE REGIS ARPRÆFECTUS CURIAE.

Under it, " Ætatis ſuæ 64, anno 1544."

He has the collar of the Garter and George, a glove in his right hand, a noſegay in his left, the four round pomels of his chair and ornaments of his order gilt with gold, the curtain green, his complexion fair, eyes light, beard white, his cloſe coat red velvet, his tabard and gloves dark brown, his bonnet black velvet, a little linen appears at the gathering of his ſhirt round his neck.

$173\frac{6}{7}$. An oblong triangular piece of chryſtal dug up at Moulton in Lincolnſhire, ſuppoſed by ſome an amulet, by Dr. Woodward a conjuring glaſs, by others a Britiſh ornament for

[g] Archæologia, vol. V. p. 116.

horſe-

horſe-trappings, ſet in tin, like one in Sir Hans Sloane's collection.

1738. A portrait of Lady Arabella Wallop in water colours, 1595, in crimſon ſilk, embroidered ſtomacher, high crowned hat of the ſame with the cloaths and embroidered, with a peacock's feather in it.

1740. Two Roman ſwords, two daggers, and the iron frame of the tablet of a Vexillum, found in the Welland at Deeping. Alſo a drawing of an antique carving over St. Martin's church door at Lincoln.

1743. Portrait of a young lady 1573, with arms.

1745. Pertinax, large braſs, found in the bed of the Welland, with other older Greek and Roman coins.

A curious braſs chain, weight four ounces and a half, and ſixteen inches long, with one of the pins, dug up in the Welland.

1752. Nero: ſmall braſs NERO CLAVD. CAES. DRVSVS GER. PRINCEPS IVVENT. found at Gogmagog hills.

Mr. Johnſon, who ſeems never to have loſt ſight of his own profeſſion as a lawyer amid his antiquarian purſuits, ſhewed the Antiquarian Society 1730 a diſſertation in Latin, drawn up by him at the inſtance of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Weſley 1727, intitled "Juriſprudentia Jobi," with critical notes and drawings of the Διφρος [h], from the title of which [i] one may preſume he gave the law as high antiquity as he could claim for it; or if he acquieſced

[h] Or ſeat from whence Job adminiſtered juſtice: εν τε πλατειαις ετιθετο μου ὁ ΔΙΦΡΟΣ. Job xxix. 7. LXX. "When I prepared my ſeat in the ſtreet."

[i] The diſſertation on this article is very ſhort in Mr. Weſley's book, p. 258—260: perhaps an abridgment of Mr. Johnſon's, whoſe aſſiſtance is thus acknowledged in the preface, p. 5.

"Neque animi ingrati notam effugere potuiſſem niſi libentiſſimè agnoſcerem "beneficia quamplurima & auxilia propoſito noſtro allata a viro doctiſſimo Maur. "Johnſon armigero, fundatore Societatis Generoſorum Spaldingiæ, eiſque per annos "viginti jam ab epiſtolis."

in

in the deciſion that brings the book of Job as low as the Babyloniſh captivity, he may be preſumed to have detailed a ſyſtem of Eaſtern Legiſlation from the time of Moſes to that of Ezra.

A paper of his on contorniate medals with drawings, was read at the ſame Society 1734. Alſo a Diſſertation on the Antiquity of Seals, occaſioned by a privy ſeal of amethyſt ſet in ſilver gilt, with a camel, inſcribed

SЄCRЄTV. SЄCRЄTOR.

on which a long and learned letter was addreſſed on the owner's name or creſt to Mr. Johnſon, who left ſomething on this ſubject in MS [k].

In 1745 he read to his own Society a diſſertation on the ſtatue of Aylwin at Ramſay, in which he ſuppoſed Aylwin was rather Lord High Chamberlain than Lord Chief Jnſtice or Treaſurer, as Camden and others conceived.

In 1747 another on an hour-glaſs dug out of a grave at Clerkenwell, and another on burial garlands. He had an hour-glaſs two inches high taken out of the ruins of Roſamond's bower at Woodſtock, containing the ſmalleſt ſand, of a brown greyiſh colour.

He made a chorographical table of England under the Romans, Saxons, &c. with the juriſdictions civil and eccleſiaſtical, judges' circuits, &c.[1]

Collections from various authors relative to Baynard's Caſtle, London.

Diſſertation on the coins of Geta, ſent to Mr. R. Gale, 1737.

Account of five painted windows and arms in Bennington church, 1734.

Diſſertation in Latin on the office of prothonotary of the court of Chancery.

[k] Britiſh Topog. Pref. p. xvi.

[1] Something like this was engraved by Rocque in four ſheets. Ibid. I. 97.

Memoirs on a MS. of St. Paul's Epiſtles, in which is a copy of the pleadings at Pinenden different from that publiſhed by Mr. Selden, from a MS. at Rocheſter.

On glaſs and murrhine veſſels.

On franchiſes and counties palatine.

On our ſepulcral monuments.

On the aſſize of bread.

On the mint at Lincoln, the mint wall, an ancient Roman bas-relief in the church of St. Martin Magnus there, now loſt by rebuilding the church, and the Roman and other coins minted there, excluſive of the ample illuſtrations he has beſtowed on his native town and favourite reſidence.

Account of the priors of Spalding, from chartularies and ledgers.

Hiſtory of the ſtate of learning in Spalding.

Such of theſe as were entered at large in the Society's minute books, we have been enabled, by favour of Mr. Johnſon's nephew, the preſent treaſurer to this Society, to annex to this hiſtory.

His hiſtory of England by coins, &c. from the Conqueſt to the Diſſolution, including an hiſtory of Spalding, occupies great part of the 4th volume of the minutes.

By theſe communications Mr. Johnſon endeavoured to excite a ſpirit of enquiry, thoug! he laments about 10 years before his death[m] the difficulty of keeping up ſuch an inſtitution in the corner of a county where he had eſtabliſhed it, and of inducing the members to give their own thoughts on any ſubject, either in the way of their own profeſſion, or their more relaxed ſtudies. A melancholy truth, too applicable, with the reſt of his obſervations in the ſame letter, to ſome other literary ſocieties.

[m] See letter to Dr. Birch, Reliq. Galeanæ, p. 402.

All that has hitherto been publiſhed of his compoſitions is in the Phil. Tranſ. N° 461, Vol. XLI. p. 804, his account of an earthquake at Scarborough, Dec. 29, 1737.

In the Archæologia I. 30, 31. are printed his letter to Mr. New, giving an account of the regiſters of the See of Lincoln, which begin earlier than thoſe of our metropolitical churches, viz. at 1209, and reaching to 1608, in good preſervation and order, and thoſe of the dean and chapter from 1304 downwards: and his letter to Mr. Bogdani, Oct. 7, 1741, on an extraordinary interment of a human body in leather found at the Weſt end of the cathedral of Lincoln, Sept. 28, that year. The enquiries from Lincoln addreſſed to the Spalding Society produced there a diſcourſe on the various methods of preſerving dead bodies in different nations[n]. From the Spalding minutes it appears that this diſcourſe was drawn up by Mr. Johnſon.

Dr. Stukeley inſcribes the firſt Iter in his Itinerarium Curioſum, which he ſtyles *Iter Domeſticum*, to Maurice Johnſon, "on account, ſays he, "of an early acquaintance and fameneſs of diſpoſition, which advanced our friendſhip into that confidence which induces me to prefix your name to this little ſummary of what has occurred to me worth mentioning in our native country, *Holland*, in Lincolnſhire; but chiefly intended to provoke you to purſue a full hiſtory thereof, who have ſo large a fund of valuable papers and collections relating thereto and every qualification neceſſary for the work[o]." He adds, that Mr. Johnſon firſt introduced him to the Society at London. A copy of the Itinetary, with conſiderable MS. additions by Mr. Johnſon, is ſuppoſed to be ſtill in the hands of his family. The annexed not inelegant copy of verſes,

[n] A. S. min. 1746.
[o] It. Cur. I. 1. 3.

written

written by Mr. Johnſon in the note below [p], is among the other tributes of friendſhip prefixed to the Itinerary.

Mr. Johnſon acquired general eſteem from the frankneſs and benevolence of his character, which diſplayed itſelf not leſs in ſocial life than in the communication of his literary reſearches. Strangers who applied to him for information, though without any introduction except what aroſe from a genuine thirſt for knowledge congenial with his own, failed not to experience the hoſpitality of his board. Whilſt their ſpirit of curioſity was feaſted by the liberal converſation of the man of letters, their ſocial powers were at the ſame time gratified by the hoſpitable frankneſs of the benevolent Engliſhman. A trifling anecdote, of the truth of which I have been well aſſured, may ſerve to illuſtrate the juſtice of this remark. Pl. XX. of Simon's ſeals, &c. engraved by Vertue, conſiſts of medals of generals Lambert and Roſſiter [q], James Aſh and Charles Seton, ſecond earl of Dumferline. Theſe were in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Johnſon. A gentleman from London, unknown to the poſſeſſor, took a journey to Spalding on purpoſe to be gratified with the inſpection of one of

[p] In Itinerarium Curioſum amici ſui chariſſimi viri doctiſſimi & Cl. Domini Gulielmi Stukeleii, M. D. C. M. L. S. R. S. & Antiquar. Secretar.

O Jane biſrons! Temporis inclyte
Vindex remoti, de ſuperis videns
  Poſt terga ſolus, nunc adeſto, et
  Egregium tueare amicum,
Opuſque. Templi janua ſit tua
Serata, dum ex his noſtra quietior
  Diſcat juventus quid avorum
  Indomitæ potuere dextræ.
Quicquid Britannus ferre recuſans
Servile collo Romulidum jugum,
  Terra ſua contentus egit,
  Artibus ingenitis beatus.
Quicquid Quirites gentibus aſperis
Cultus renidens tradere providi.
  Victoriam, Muſaſque & artes,
  Arma ſimul rapiente dextra.
Nec veſtra omittit pagina Saxonem,
Sica timendum, relligionibus
  Valde revinctum: bellicoſis
  Horribilemve Dacum carinis.
Nec tu recondis facta ſilentio
Præclara Normanni immemor inclyti;
  Quorum omnium eſt imbutus Anglus
  Sanguine, moribus, & vigore.
Quæ mira doctus condidit artifex
Excelſa priſci mœnia ſeculi,
  Quæ ſtrata, pontes, templa, caſtra,
  Amphitheatra, aſarota, turres
Plaudit ſibi jam magna Britannia;
Antiqua ſplendet gloria denuo.
  Chartis reſurgit Stivecleij,
  Celſa canens iterum triumphos.

[q] Roſſiter was a Lincolnſhire man, born at Somerby. See Minutes, p. 57.

theſe medals; which he ever after mentioned with pleaſure, and conſidered himſelf moſt amply repaid for the trouble of his journey by his introduction to ſo polite and univerſal a ſcholar, and by the very kind reception he met with during his reſidence at Spalding. It appears alſo from the Minutes of the Society, that Mr. Johnſon gave the original medal of general Lambert, by old Symons, having behind the head J. LAMBERT, and engraved by Vertue, to a gentleman of his name and family, 1712.

The following elogium on him by Dr. Stukeley, is tranſcribed from the original in the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries:

" Maurice Johnſon, Eſq. of Spalding in Lincolnſhire, Counſellor at Law, a fluent orator, and of eminence in his profeſſion; one of the laſt of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries 1717, except Br. Willis and W. Stukeley; Founder of the Literary Society at Spalding Nov. 3, 1712, which, by his unwearied endeavours, intereſt and applications in every kind, infinite labours in writing, collecting, methodizing, has now [1755] ſubſiſted 40 years in great reputation, and excited a great ſpirit of learning and curioſity in South Holland. They have a public library, and all conveniences for their weekly meeting. Mr. Johnſon was a great lover of gardening, and had a fine collection of plants and an excellent cabinet of medals. He collected large memoirs for the Hiſtory of Caraufius, all which with his coins of that Prince he ſent to me, particularly a braſs one which he ſuppoſed his ſon, reſembling thoſe of young Tetricus. A good radiated CAES SPFA. Rev. a woman holds a cornucopiæ, reſting her triht hand on a pillar or rudder LOCIS or CISLO. In general the antiquities of the great mitred priory of Spalding, and of this part of Lincolnſhire, are for ever obliged to the care and diligence of Maurice Johnſon, who has reſcued them from oblivion."

Mr. Johnſon's arms, conſiſting of 12 quarterings, with an eſcutcheon of pretence of 4 coats: Creſt, a pair of wings iſſuing from a coronet; ſupported by Mercury holding his caduceus

and

and plummet, aud a female figure holding the faſces and a mural crown: Motto, EXCITENT, and inſcription ΙΔΡΕΙΗ *δοκιμοις ο χ̀* ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΑ; engraved by Vertue, has this ſubſcription,

"M. Johnſon, Hon. Soc. I. Templi & Antiq. Lond. S. & Gen-
"Spald. S. Inſt. & Sec. 1735."

Maurice Johnſon, eſq; was in the latter part of his life attacked with a vertiginous diſorder in his head, which frequently interrupted his ſtudies, and at laſt put a period to his life on the 6th day of February, 1755.

The family of JOHNSON was much diſtinguiſhed in the laſt century [r]. Maurice's great uncle William was regiſter of the eccleſiaſtical court at Bedford, and created a notary public by archbiſhop Juxon, 1661. Mr. Henry Johnſon of the ſame family had a handſome ſeat at Great Berkhamſtead, c. Herts; was bailiff of that honor under the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, and gamekeeper to ſeveral of the prince's royalties. At Berkhamſtead were half length portraits of his grandfather *old* Henry Johnſon and his lady, and Sir Charles and lady Bickerſtaff, and their daughter, who was mother to Sir Henry Johnſon, and to Benjamin Johnſon, Eſq.[s] poet laureat to James I. Sir Henry is painted in a red velvet chair, with books about him, a fluted column at his right hand, feſtoons of vines and grapes at his left, and a gold curtain drawn behind him, a half length, by Frederick Zuccharo; eſteemed capital.

The family of Johnſon were alſo allied to Sir Matthew Gamlin, to Sir John Oldfield, to the Wingfields of Tickencoat[t], to the Lynns of Southwick[u], and to many other families of note and conſideration in the neighbourhood. Mr.

[r] R. Johnſon citizen and merchant of Lincoln, founded 3 kal. Jan. 1347, a chauntry in the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary built by him in the South ſide of the chancel of St. Peter Wykford, Lincoln, for one chaplain to ſay daily maſs for him and his wives Anne and Cicely. Richard Johnſon was ſheriff of Lincoln 1506.

[s] See note A and C in his article in Biographia Britannica. The poet ſpelt his name *Jonſon*, agreeable to the orthography of that age.

[t] John Wingfield, lord of the manor of Spalding, was of Hertford College, 1753.

[u] George Lynn, eſq. of Southwick, co. Northampton, and of Frinton, co. Eſſex, married

Mr. Johnſon married early in life a daughter of Joſhua Ambler, Eſq. of Spalding. She was the grand-daughter of Sir Anthony Oldfield, and lineally deſcended from Sir Thomas Greſham, the founder of Greſham college and of the Royal Exchange, London. By this lady he had 26 children, of whom 16 ſat down together to his table. Of his ſons, the eldeſt, Maurice, was a lieutenant in the duke of Cumberland's regiment of foot guards, and ſerved under his royal highneſs in $174\frac{6}{7}$ in Flanders; from whence he, being a good draughts-man[x], ſent to his father and to the Society, whereof he was a member, ſeveral drawings of coins, &c. ſome drawings of Roman antiquities at Nimeguen, three ſtatues, in length about 20 inches, of Jupiter ſitting between Æſculapius and Minerva, five ſepulchral inſcriptions for ſoldiers of *Leg. X. Germ.* two votive altars to Jupiter, one to Minerva by a *IIvir. colon. Morinorum, ſacerdos Romæ & Aug.* one in honour of Trajan; alſo an ancient painting of Mars in Batoburg caſtle, five miles from Grave, taken out of his temple there. He was afterwards a colonel in the ſame regiment of foot guards, and now reſides at Spalding[y], and has two ſons and three daughters.

Walter, the ſecond ſon of the founder of this ſociety, was called to the degree of barriſter at law, and admitted F. A. S. 1749, and treaſurer of the Society at Spalding, where he practiſed in full buſineſs, and died 1779, leaving only one ſon, Fairfax, who is now living at Spalding, to whom we are obliged for this account of his family. The third, Martin, was in the navy, and died young. The fourth, John, was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge[z],

married a daughter of Sir Edward Bellamy, knt. lord mayor of London 1735, by whom he became poſſeſſed of Frinton, now or late in the hands of Mrs. Bellamy. (Morant's Eſſex, I. 480.) Another of Sir Edward's daughters married Maurice Johnſon, eſq. (Ib. II. 192.)

[x] Mr. Johnſon taught all his children to draw at the ſame time that he taught them to write. Reliq. Gal. p. 407.

[y] His eldeſt ſon Maurice, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, M. A. is miniſter of Spalding, and vicar of Moulton near Spalding. His youngeſt ſon, Walter, is lieutenant in the third or Prince of Wales's regiment of Dragoon guards.

[z] When Mr. Johnſon brought him to be admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, in October 1740, he was ſhewn the Public Library by Dr. Taylor their Regiſter,

ordained deacon and curate of Ramſey in the county of Huntingdon, 1745 (of which church he then ſent an account to the Society), afterwards vicar of Moulton, which is in the gift of the family, miniſter of Spalding, and F. A. S. 1748, and preſident of this Society 1757, about which time he died. His fifth and youngeſt ſon, Henry-Euſtace, was a factor in the ſervice of the Eaſt India company, and F. A. S. 1750, and died at the iſland of St. Helena.

He had alſo ſix daughters, who lived to maturity, five of whom were married. Jane, the eldeſt, married Dr. Green [a], who practiſed phyſic with great eminence at Spalding.

The ſecond married Mr. Butter, a merchant, who retired to Spalding, and died there. Catharine married Mr. Lodge, vicar of Moulton. Henrietta died ſingle. Mary married Mr. Maclellan, rector of Stratton in the county of Durham, and ſchoolmaſter of Spalding; and Anne-Alethea [b] married Mr. Wallen of Jamaica, and left a daughter married to Mr. Stuart, of Long Melford, in the county of Suffolk.

The founder's uncle Martin Johnſon, eſq. of Spalding, married a daughter of John Lynn, eſq. of Southwick, in the county of Northampton, by whom he had a ſon and a daughter. His ſon Walter was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, took the degree of LL. B. and was promoted 1737 to the rectory of Redmarſhall in the county of Durham, where he died. He was one of the original members of the Spalding Society, 1712. He left one daughter and one ſon, George, who is living, and an honorary member of the ſame ſociety. He was educated at

giſter, and among the reſt the Paris Bible of 1476, in which the date had been artfully altered to 1464, without having occaſioned any doubt. Dr. Taylor wrote a letter about it to lord Oxford, ſtating and debating the date, and reſtoring the Colophon, which was raſed, its true date being 1475-6. Mr. Johnſon appriſed the Society of Antiquaries of it, and Mr. Ames, to whom he gave a copy, with his own, Mr. Bell's, and other MS. notes. See Clement, Biblioth. Curieuſe. Mr. Johnſon, who to the abilities of a ſcholar and antiquary joined the coup d'œil vif & lumineux of a man of buſineſs, immediately cried out, "A rank and palpable forgery!" and from that moment neither Dr. Taylor, nor any one elſe, had the leaſt doubt. Since that time the two editions have lain together; and the late Under Librarian regularly told the ſtory to all viſitors. See the Origin of Printing, pp. 106. 172. 279.

[a] They had one ſon.

[b] Many neat ſpecimens of this lady's drawings appear in the Minutes.

Durham ſchool and Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was fellow; and has ſince been promoted to the vicarage of Norton, in the county of Durham, and to the rectory of Lofthouſe, in Yorkſhire; and in 1781 collated by biſhop Thurlow to a prebend in the cathedral church of Lincoln[b].

Another of Mr. Johnſon's relations was preſident of the Aſſiento at Panama[c].

Mr. Johnſon alſo claimed a relation in blood to that moſt excellent and learned divine the Rev. Robert Johnſon, S. T. B. archdeacon of Leiceſter, and canon of Windſor, and ſometime prebendary of Rocheſter and Norwich, and honorary fellow of Jeſus College, Oxford, though bred in Sidney College, Cambridge; rector of North Luffenham in Rutlandſhire, and founder of the free grammar ſchool of Oakham and Uppingham in the ſaid county. This munificent gentleman was ſon of Maurice Johnſon, eſq. thrice alderman (the title of the then chief magiſtrate) of the corporation of Stamford in the county of Lincoln, and repreſentative in parliament for that borough with David Cecil, lord treaſurer Burleigh's grandfather, 14 Henry VIII. 1523[d]. This reverend perſon ſtopped not at founding theſe coſtly ſeminaries, wherein Hebrew, Greek, and Latin were taught, but entirely at his own coſt gave and ſettled four exhibitions in Sidney college for the moſt deſerving youth educated in theſe ſchools. He founded alſo and endowed an hoſpital for poor at each of the ſaid towns of Oakham and Uppingham, and ſettled an annual ſtipend on a preacher at St. Paul's, and left his ſon and heir an eſtate of 1000*l.* a year.

The common ſeal of the governors of theſe free grammar-ſchools repreſents a ſchoolmaſter ſitting at a table ſurrounded by his ſcholars, and circumſcribed

SIG. COM. GVBERN. SCHOLARIVM. OKEHAM. ET. VPPINGHAM.

IN. COM. RVTL.

[b] He ſent the Society, 1753, an account of an inundation at Yarm, in the county of Durham, 1753. See p. 290.

[c] Browne Willis's MS. Collections Not. Parl. penes M. Johnſon, Wood's Faſti Ox. 722, ſub anno 1569. Fuller's Worth. Linc. p. 169, A.D. 1616. Burton's Leiceſtſh. p. 5. MS. Mem. of Johnſon. MS. Coll. M. Johnſon, ſub eiſd. temp. Wright's Rutland, p. 38.

APPENDIX.

STATUTES

OF THE

SPALDING SOCIETY.

PROPOSALS for eſtabliſhing a Society of Gentlemen for the ſupporting mutual benevolence, and their improvement in the Liberal Sciences and Polite Learning.

THAT the perſons who ſign theſe propoſals, and *none other* *, be eſteemed of the Society.

That they chooſe a Preſident monthly, to moderate in all diſputes, and read all papers whatſoever aloud †.

That they meet every *Monday* ‡ at *Mr. Younger*'s || *Coffee-Houſe* in Spalding, at *two* § in the afternoon, from September to May, and in the other months at *four*, unleſs detained by buſineſs of moment or indiſpoſition, under pain of forfeiting twopence a time for a fund for books, &c. except thoſe who live three miles off from Spalding.

ALTERATIONS MADE FROM TIME TO TIME.

* Members enlarged to ſuch as conform to the rules.
† Reading became the buſineſs of the firſt Secretary.
‡ Changes to Wedneſday, and afterwards to Thurſday.
|| Removed as occaſion required.
§ Altered to *four*.

That he who is abſent four Mondays together* ſhall on the fifth communicate to the Society ſomething new or curious, with an excuſe for abſenting, upon pain of being ſtruck out of this eſtabliſhment, if the majority of gentlemen then preſent vote it ſo; or pay ſix-pence †, to be put to a fund to buy book, &c.

November 3, 1712. We do approve of theſe Propoſals, and agree to obſerve them as Members of the Society.

WILLIAM AMBLER,	JOHN BRITTAIN,
WALTER JOHNSON,	STEPHEN LYON,
JOSHUA AMBLER,	MAURICE JOHNSON,
JOHN JOHNSON,	EDWARD MOLESWORTH,
FRANCIS BELLINGER,	MAURICE JOHNSON, jun.
AARON LYNN,	JOHN WARING.

The mutual injunctions of the Society agreed to on Wedneſday January 13, $17\frac{13}{14}$.

The Society thus formed, elected the Rev. Stephen Lyon firſt Preſident for the month of November 1712.

Mr. Ambler took up the propoſals from off the table on which they lay, and delivered them to him in the name of the Society.

January 26, $17\frac{12}{13}$, William Ambler, eſq. Preſident, elected for the month of January now expiring.

Rev. Mr. Waring Preſident for February.

RULES and ORDERS made 1725.

The regular members are obliged in all things by the rules and orders, whether preſent or abſent.

The honorary only when preſent at the place where the Society meet, every Thurſday afternoon, from four to ten in winter, and five to ten in ſummer.

* Afterwards aboliſhed; only, on Sir Iſaac Newton's earneſt recommendation, every member urged to be communicative.

† Penalty aboliſhed afterwards.

The

The members names preſent to be entered by the Secretary and Treaſurer: every perſon (except for the firſt time, and except the lecturer) to pay one ſhilling at each Society for defraying common expences, viz. of the room, garden, coffee, tea, chocholate, wine, cyder, ale, coals, candles, pipes and tobacco, ſnuff, and attendance.

The regular members to pay moreover one ſhilling per month to the fund, to be employed as ordered by the Society; the Treaſurer to collect this annually, and to account the firſt Society in January.

Any five regular members, within due hours, and at the proper place, make a Society for doing any thing material.

Theſe rules and orders not to be altered, no new to be made, nor any gentleman to be admitted a member, nor any thing material to be determined, but by ballot only.

Any thing material therefore deſired to be done by the Society muſt be propoſed firſt by ſome regular member, and the propoſition entered by the Secretary; and at the next Society the propoſition muſt be by him made plainly and in few words, and ever in the affirmative, and then ballotted by every regular member only then preſent, and if it be for a new member in his abſence; and when the number of regular members preſent is even, the Preſident or Vice-Preſident to have two balls, and firſt of all to put both into the ballotting box.

Every perſon admitted a member to preſent the library with ſome book or books, and therein his name and title or addition to be entered as our benefactor.

No perſon is to talk politicks at this Society, neither is any political or party paper, or any thing againſt the reading of which any regular member objects, to be read; otherwiſe every member to communicate whatever is uſeful, new, uncommon, or curious in any art or ſcience.

The Preſident to moderate in diſputes, and prevent diſagreement, and to pay the compliments of the Society; in his abſence, the Vice-Preſident, who is the ſenior regular member, to take the chair as ſoon as any five regular members are met, until the Preſident comes, and in his abſence for that Society.

The Treaſurer to receive and keep the fund and weekly payments, and enter receipts and payments, and to pay only what is ordered upon ballot.

The Secretary to procure and keep books, papers, &c. as ballotted, and what is communicated and given to the Society, and to enter the minutes, eſpecially the queſtions and propoſals of the regular members, and ſome ſhort account of what is communicated, and of what is preſented to the Society, and by whom, and when, and to put the queſtion or propoſal for the ballot.

If, upon the Preſident or Vice Preſident's endeavouring to moderate in any diſpute, any one perſiſt in his argument, it ſhall be forthwith balloted, that ſuch perſon be therefore ordered to withdraw for that Society.

That as the preſervation and augmentation of the libraries has been very much the care of the Society, and the ſchool-maſter and lecturer have each of them a key to the claſſes as deputies to the Miniſter, who is keeper of the publick library; in conſideration of the Lecturer's care in ſetting down the books lent out and replacing them when returned, he be exempt from all payments to the Treaſurer.

Ordered for this purpoſe there is a lending book kept open in the library with tables on the claſſes, and he hath a catalogue of all the books both in thoſe claſſes and in the free-ſchool, marked with *S. S. Sch. Spald.* which are chiefly grammar and claſſicks.

That a muſeum, wherein the library, &c. and the Society meetings might be kept, be procured, that the Society may meet more conveniently, and the things be kept together ready for uſe.

The

The catalogue of the libraries, &c. to be printed and publiſhed. This to be ſuperſeded till we can acquire a muſeum.

A correſpondence to be kept up with foreign members, &c. This was upon Sir Iſaac Newton's advice.

That the *Bibliotheca Biblica*, *Bibliotheca Literaria*, and *Memoirs of Literature*, be taken in.

That an account be conſtantly taken to anſwer Dr. Jurin's *Invitatio ad Obſervationem Meteorum*, the Doctor being a member, and generouſly preſenting the Society with the Philoſophical Tranſactions as they come out. This has been hitherto done accurately by the Rev. Mr. Howard.

RULES *and* ORDERS *in* 1745.

The firſt five regular reſident members conſtantly contributing to the neceſſary expences of this Society, when met together at the Muſeum on Thurſdays between four and ten o'clock in the afternoon, form a Society; the Preſident, or in his abſence the ſenior of ſuch members in admiſſion (not an officer of the Society) to take the chair and act as Preſident in his abſence. That this ſeniority may be aſcertained, ſuch members' times of admiſſion are ſet down after their names in the liſt of the members.

The anniverſary of the inſtitution of this Society to be celebrated at the town-hall in Spalding on the third Thurſday in the month of Auguſt, being the place and time moſt ſuitable for ſo much good company, and to Dr. Heighington and the gentlemen of the concert, who, in conſideration of uſing our rooms, then oblige the Society and the ladies and gentlemen they invite with muſick.

The books of divinity, eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, moral philoſophy, and ſuch like, to be kept in the claſſes in the veſtiary of the preſent pariſh church of Spalding; claſſical and grammatical books in thoſe in the free grammar-ſchool there; the reſt, with all

MSS.

MSS. charts, maps, plans, drawings, prints, coins, caſts, carvings, and other curioſities in nature or art, purchaſed by or beſtowed on this Society ſo long as it laſts (which God give continuance to), to be kept in the claſſes in its muſeum under the rules and direction of this Society, regulating the ſame by the ſtatute 7 Ann, cap. 14. If and when it may no longer be kept up, then all to be repoſited in the ſaid church or ſchool.

Theſe rules are not to be altered, nor any new made, unleſs firſt propoſed by ſome regular member in writing in the affirmative, and entered in the minutes, and determined on ballot at the next Society, except of money paid for the Society, for which its officers are a council and ſtanding committee.

Perſons propoſed to be elected and admitted members whoſe names, titles, degrees, and places of reſidence muſt be certified in writing by the regular member propoſing them, with any two other members ſigning alſo their aſſent thereto, muſt be minuted, notified, and put up by the Secretary at the two next ſucceeding meetings, and be balloted on the third. The propoſer to be anſwerable for the donation of a guinea, or to that value, and for the 12 firſt monthly payments of ſuch perſon propoſed, if a reſident and elected member, at 12*d.* a month; ſaving of all noblemen and gentlemen invited by the Society to become members, and of all foreigners, for the honour of the inſtitution and carrying on a learned correſpondence.

Every member returned in arrear by the Treaſurer, whereof he craveth and hath allowance on accounting, to be ſtruck out, or who ſhall preſume any way premeditately to detriment this Society.

No one to talk politicks or diſpute about religion, otherwiſe to communicate whatever may be thought uſeful or entertaining.

March 30.

To meet every Monday at Mr. Rhiſton's, Spalding.

N. B. This was in a room at the greateſt inn in the town, known by the ſign of the White Hart from the time of king Richard II. and was fitted up for this purpoſe, and a coffee-room, by John Rhiſton alias Royſton, who then kept that inn.

Officers of the Society whenever elected to continue till others are choſen.

Preſident to continue a year, afterwards as long as he ſhould behave well, and ſo of the other officers.

The Society ſhall ever be as voluntary and free from mulcts and penal impoſitions as may be.

No paper printed or written to be read if oppoſed by any member.

Every extra regular member ſhall give a book of the value of one pound upon his admiſſion, and be no further charged without his conſent in writing; muſt be choſe by the whole Society; may be repudiated by four members, or may relinquiſh if three preſent.

An equal contribution by all members.

All papers procured by order of the Society to be kept 14 days in Spalding; and after being read by the Society, every member in turn may have them at home two days each; then they may be lent out to ſuch perſons as will ſubſcribe towards the expence.

Maurice Johnſon elected Secretary.

LIST

LIST OF THE FIRST MEMBERS OF THE SPALDING SOCIETY. 1712.

Regular Members.

THE Rev. Mr. Stephen Lyon (*a*), Nov. 3, 1712. *Utraq. Acad. A. M. Spaldyng et Mereworth Rector, Librarius, Presidens.* Died President Feb. 4, 1747-8.

Joshua Ambler. Nov. 3, 1712. *Armiger, Gulielmi filius et hæres apparens, Musices peritus.* Died 1734 (*b*).

Henry Everard, Jan. 4, 1720. *Sch. Arithm. et Script. Pr. Calligræcus* (*c*).

Walter Johnson (*d*), LL.B. Nov. 3, 1712. Chaplain to the Duke of Buccleugh, H. *B. Scholæ Spald. Gubern. Musices peritus.*

John Johnson, of the Inner Temple, Steward of Kirkton soke. Nov. 3, 1712. *Armiger. Int. Templi J. C. et Rei Antiq. Studios. Soc. Thesaurarius. Clericus Curiæ Sewerar.* Died 1744 (*e*).

Maurice Johnson, jun. Nov. 3, 1712. *Arm. Int. Templi J. C. et Rei Antiq. Studios. Soc. Sc. Sp. Gub. Soc. Secr.*

Robert Mitchell, M. D. Jan. 21, 1720. *M. D. Scoto-Britannus, et Professoris Med. Boerhaavii Alumnus* (*f*).

(*a*) A Member of both Universities, and had travelled with several Noblemen.

(*b*) On his death the anniversary was adjourned.

(*c*) Master of the Petit Scole.

(*d*) Rector of Redmarshall, Durham. He is called uncle to Dr. Green, who married a daughter of Maurice Johnson, and visited him at Red Marshall, 1744; drew the church and parsonage, and Claxton chapel adjoining, where is a marble defaced knight, and lady with a remarkable head-dress, her hair-cushion cut high on each side, with a cawl of net-work joined with small roses, and a row of roses coming down on each side her face. Q. Sir Jeremy de Claxton? (Dugd. Bar. I. 43) The old part of the parsonage house is embattled, and has a tower: the new built, as by date, MDCCII. over which are the arms of the see of Durham. He was elected Treasurer in the room of his uncle John, Dec. 1745.

(*e*) His judicious introduction to a MS epitome of the History of Germany and House of Austria, 1712, with this motto:

Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;
Quod dat Mars aliis, dat Venus alma tibi,

was read before the Society 1748. He was also F. A. S.

(*f*) He became an honorary member Sept. 19, 1728.

Rev.

Rev. Timothy Neve, A. M. Jan. 1, 1718. *Sch. Reg. Gram. Spald. Pr. et Bibl. inibi Libr. Capell. Wykham Soc. Theſaurarius*, D. D. Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Canon of Lincoln, Founder of Peterborough Society (*a*).

Captain Francis Pilliod. Dec. 21, 1719. Died 1734.

John Richards. Nov. 24, 1720.

James Rowland, Gen. Jan. 21, 1720. *Illuſtriſſ. Duc. de Monemutâ Dnæ Manerii Spald. Proc. Arar*.

George Stevens, Len. Oct. 19, 1721. Died 1730.

(*a*) He was born at Wotton in the pariſh of Stanton Lacy, near Ludlow in Shropſhire, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was ſchool-maſter of Spalding, and minor canon of Peterborough, where he was a joint founder of "The Gentle-"men's Society," of which he was ſecretary. He was afterwards prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Huntingdon, and rector of Alwalton in Huntingdonſhire, where he died and was buried. In 1727, he communicated an eſſay on the invention of printing and our firſt printers, and biſhop Kennet's donation of books to Peterborough cathedral. In the firſt leaf of the catalogue (3 volumes in folio, written neatly in the biſhop's own hand) is this motto, "Upon the dunghill was found a "pearl. *Index librorum aliquot vetuſtiſſ. quos in commune bonum congeſſit W. K. dec.* "*Peterburg.* 1712." Theſe books are kept with Dean Lockyer's, in the library or Lady Chapel, behind the high altar, in deal preſſes, open to the vergers and ſextons. In the late repair of this church, one of the nobleſt monuments of our early architecture, this benefactor's tomb ſtone has been thruſt and half covered behind the altar, and nothing marks the place of his interment. Mr. Neve was chaplain to and patroniſed by the late Dr. Thomas, biſhop of Lincoln, and publiſhed one ſermon, being his firſt viſitation ſermon, intituled, "Teaching with Authority." The text Math. vii. 28, 29. He ſent an account, 1734, of great improvements making in Peterborough cathedral. He was a very worthy man, and married, for his ſecond wife, Chriſtina, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Greene, of Drinkſtone near Bury, Suffolk, and ſiſter to Lady Davers of Ruſhbrook. His ſon Timothy, D. D. a native of Spalding, and member of the Society, was fellow of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, but is chaplain of Merton, and rector of Middleton Stoney in Oxfordſhire, and publiſhed a ſermon preached before John earl of Weſtmoreland, chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, upon Act Sunday, July 8, 1759, intituled, "The comparative Bleſſings of Chriſtianity," the text Epheſ. iv. 8. "Ani-"madverſions on Philips's Life of Cardinal Pole, Oxford, 1766," 8vo. and in 1781 "Eight Sermons preached at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, "M. A. canon of Saliſbury."

EXTRA REGULAR MEMBERS.

William Ambler, Eſq. Nov. 3, 1712. *Scholar. Reg. Gram. Spald. et Multon Gubern. ex Deputacione illuſtriſſimi Rob'ti Ancaſtr. et Keſleviniæ Ducis Com. Lincoln. Militiæ locum tenens.* Died 1727.

William Atkinſon, Treaſurer. Feb. 17, 1713. Died Oct. 28, 1719.

Dr. Francis Bellinger, Licenc. of Coll. of Phyſ. Nov. 3, 1712. Died Sept. 1721.

Peter Bold, Apothecary. Dec. 31, 1719. Died Dec. 1720.

George Bolton, Maſter of Merilton School. Aug. 18, 1720.

Rev. John Britain, Maſter of Holbeach School, and perpetual Curate or Chaplain of Gedney Fenn. Apr. 8, 1714. Died 1723.

William Clarke (*a*), M. A. Fellow of St. John's Cambridge. Jan. 1, 1718.

Rev. Aaron Lawſon, perpetual Curate or Chaplain of Cowbitt. Nov. 3, 1712.

Maurice Johnſon, Sen. Steward of the Courts of Spalding. Nov. 3, 1712. Died Nov. 8, 1747, aged 86 (*b*).

Walter Lynn, M. D. (*c*) Nov. 3, 1712.

George Lynn of Southwicke, Eſq. Dec. 9, 1719 (*d*).

Hon.

(*a*) Rector of Buxted, Suſſex, chancellor of the church of Chicheſter, &c. He died 1771. See pp. 96. 391; and Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 28. 509.

(*b*) Father of the founder.

(*c*) Inventor of the Nyctopſia, M. B. Performer in Muſic, and author of "A Diſ-"ſertation on the true and ſafeſt Method of treating the Diſtemper of the Small Pox, "as uſed in like caſes by the Antients, revived and reſtored," propoſed to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, 5s. He communicated an antique caſt in copper, plain on the reverſe, of the arms of Ranulph de Meſchines, earl of Cheſter, ſometime patron of Spalding Priory, alſo borne by this houſe on their conventual ſeals, and in decorations, as under an oak window at Wykeham, and on a ſtone chimney-piece in Mr. Grym's houſe, the clothier in Spalding, which was formerly that of the grand refectory. See Brook's Hiſt. of Peers, Cheſter, 39. York, 106. Perhaps this was a ticket for ſome grand entertainment, or tournament and tilting, performed here.

The following epitaph, drawn up by him, was put up in Spalding church, againſt the window of the veſtry, over Mr. William Sandes, architect, late member, and maſter of a free maſon's lodge at Spalding, cut by Edm. Hutchinſon, his diſciple:

In memory of Mr. William Sandes, who died Oct. 2, 1751, aged . . . .
His minutes he improved, a well concerted plan
To lengthen time, when life is but a ſpan. Romer ſcripſit.

(*d*) He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple; and a relation of M. Johnſon, (p. 52.) The following copy of verſes by him is prefixed to Dr. Stukeley's Itinerary:

Nec

Hon. Edward Moleſworth, Brother to Lord Moleſworth, Captain of Grenadiers, Aid de Camp in Minorca. Nov. 3, 1712.
Rev. John Morton, Curate of Weſton. Jan, 1. 1718.
Rev. Francis Curtis, late Schoolmaſter of Moulton (*e*). Apr. 8, 1714.
Rev. John Waring, Chaplain of Wykham, and Schoolmaſter of Spalding. Feb. 3, 1713-4. Died 1716. (*f*)
Richard Lake, Eſq. of Wisbeach Caſtle. Apr. 27, 1721.
Richard Middleton Maſſey, M. D. R. S. S. of Wisbeach. Apr. 2, 1721. Died 1743 (*g*).
Rev. —— Kirk (*h*), Uſher of the Free Grammar School at Spalding, and Curate of Leke, in North Holland. 1721.

Nec ſola eſt medicina tui ſed Apolline dignam
Artem omnem recolis mente manuque potens.
Non modo reſtituis ſenio morboque gravatos,
Ad vitam reddis ſæc'la ſepulta diu
Te Lindenſis ager geſtit celebrare nepotem,
Quæque dedit patriæ lumina grate refers.

See his Communications, pp. 57. 64. In 1724 he made collections for Fotheringhay.

(*e*) Moulton free ſchool was founded by John Harrox of Moulton, yeoman, 1651, and endowed with lands to the amount of £80. per ann. others to the poor, let for 19£. by the feoffees improved by the purchaſe of other lands 5£. On a coarſe ſlab in the nave is this epitaph for the founder, in capitals:

Johes Haroxus, funere dignus ✠ ampliore,
Hic in Domino requieſcit, 1560.

Maſters within memory of Maurice Johnſon were, the rev. Mr. Deacon Hayes, under whom biſhop Reynolds of Lincoln had his firſt rudiments; rev. William Stanton, who with his brother were of Eton; rev. John Chapman, Francis Curtis, M. A. both worthy communicative members of Spalding Society.

(*f*) Father of Edward Waring, mathematical profeſſor at Cambridge.

(*g*) A good draughtſman, p. 426. To him I aſcribe theſe verſes prefixed to the ſame work, ſigned M. M.

Deperditorum reſtitutor temporum,
Et veritatis in tenebris abditæ
Scrutator eruditus, arte qua mira vale.
Retegi vetuſtum quicquid obſcuro ſinu
Abſcondit evum. Tempus, hic aciem tuæ
Falcis retundit invidam: fruſtra omnia
Comples ruinis; jam tuæ pereunt ruinæ.
Ipſæ perire nam ruinæ neſciunt.

See more of him p. 62. He reſided at Wiſbeach, and made and publiſhed a catalogue of the library there, 1718, 8vo. He was Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, 1729.

(*h*) Among the ſubſcribers to Weſley's Diſſertations on Job is Mr. Kirk of Brigg, Lincolnſhire.

In the following Liſt the REGULAR are not diſtinguiſhed from the HONORARY MEMBERS, except occaſionally by R.; nor is it certain whether ſome names are not twice repeated for want of this diſtinction.

Edward Alexander, Eſq. LL. B. (*a*)
Joſeph Ames (*b*), F.A.S. July 17, 1740.
Claudius Amyand, Eſq. Serjeant Surgeon to the King, S.R.S. June 5, 1729. Died 1740. R.
John Anſtis (*c*), Sen. F.R.S. Garter Principal King at Arms, July 23, 1741. Died 1743.
David Atkinſon, Eſq. (*d*).
Robert Auſten, Vineyard, Peterborough.
Sir Joſeph Ayloffe (*e*), Baronet, F.R. and A.S. Mar. 8, 1738.
Charles Balguy, M. D. of Peterborough, where he practiſed, and died Feb. 28, 1767 (*f*).
Joſeph Banks jun. (*g*) Eſq. of Reveſby Abby, S. A. S. 1724; March 21, 1722; died 1741.
Harry Bayley, Surgeon, Spalding, June 3, 1725. Operator 1729; died 1730.
Anſelm Beaumont, Druggiſt; died 1741.
Beaupré Bell jun. Eſq. of Beaupré Hall, Norfolk, S. A. S. October 20, 1726 (*b*).

Sir

(*a*) He died 1751. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 95.
(*b*) He died 1759. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 555.
(*c*) Ibid. p. 104.
(*d*) See p. 93.
(*e*) He died 1781. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 456. 604.
(*f*) See in Phil. Tranſ. N° 434, p. 1413, his account of the dead bodies of a man and woman preſerved 40 years in Hope pariſh.
(*g*) Father of Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.
(*b*) Beaupré Bell, ſon of Beaupré Bell, Eſq; of Beaupré hall in Upwell and Outwell in Clackcloſe hundred, Norfolk, where the Beaupré family had ſettled early in the 14th century, and enjoyed the eſtate by the name of Beaupré (or de Bello prato) till Sir Robert Bell intermarried with them about the middle of the 16th*. Sir Robert was Speaker of the Houſe of Commons 14 Eliz. and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and caught his death at the black aſſize at Oxford, 1577. Beaupré Bell, his fourth lineal deſcendant, married Margaret daughter of Sir Anthony Oldfield of Spalding, Bart. who died 1720, and by whom he had iſſue his nameſake the ſubject

* Parkins' Norfolk, IV. 180. 193.

of

Sir Edward Bellamy, Lord Mayor of London, 1735; died 1749.
John Spinkes Bennett.

Rev.

of this note, and two daughters, of whom the youngeſt married William Graves, Eſq. of Fulborn in Cambridgeſhire, who thereby inherited the family eſtate near Spalding, with the ſite of the abbey, and has a ſtriking likeneſs of his brother-in-law. Mr. Bell, junior, was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1723, and ſoon commenced a genuine and able Antiquary. He made conſiderable collections of church notes in his own and the neighbouring counties, all which he bequeathed to the college where he received his education. Mr. Blomfield acknowledges his obligations to him for collecting many evidences, ſeals, and drawings, of great uſe to him in his Hiſtory of Norfolk *. The old gentleman led a miſerable life, hardly allowed his ſon neceſſaries, and dilapidated his houſe. He had 500 horſes of his own breeding, many above 30 years old, unbroke†. He took his ſon home from college, where his library was left to mould. On his death, his ſon ſucceeded to his eſtate of about 1500l. a year, which he enjoyed not long, and dying of a conſumption unmarried, on the road to Bath, left the reverſion after the death of his ſiſter (who was then unmarried and not likely to have iſſue) with his books and medals to Trinity college, under the direction of the late Vice-maſter Dr. Walker. But his ſiſter marrying (as above) it is ſaid the entail was cut off. He was buried in the family burying-place in St. Mary's chapel in Outwell church, for the paving of which and for a monument he left 150l. The regiſters of the Society abound with proofs of Mr. Bell's taſte and knowledge in ancient coins, both Greek and Roman, beſides many other intereſting diſcoveries. He publiſhed propoſals, elegantly printed, for the following work ‡, at 5s. the firſt ſubſcription, "*Tabulæ Auguſtæ*, ſive Imperato-
" rum Romanorum, Auguſtorum, Cæſarum, Tyrannorum, et illuſtrium virorum à Cn.
" Pompeio Magno ad Heraclium Aug. ſeries chronologica. Ex hiſtoricis, nummis,
" & marmoribus collegit Beaupreius Bell, A.M. Cantabrigiæ, typis academicis 1734."
which was in great forwardneſs in 1733‖, and on which Mr. Johnſon communicated his obſervations. Mr. Bell conceived that coins might be diſtinguiſhed by the hydroſtatical balance §, and ſuppoſed the flower on the Rhodian coins to be the *lotus*, but Mr. Johnſon the *balauſtrum*, or pomegranate flower. He ſent the late unhappy Dr. Dodd notes concerning the life and writings of Callimachus, with a drawing of his head to be engraved by Vertue, and prefixed to his tranſlation of that poet. He made a caſt of the profile of Dr. Stukeley prefixed to his Itinerarium, and an elegant buſt of Alexander Gordon, after the original given by him to Sir Andrew Fontaine's niece. He communicated to the Society an account of Outwell church, and the Haultoft family arms in a border engrailed S. a lozenge Erm. quartering Fincham, in a chapel at the Eaſt end of the North aile. He collected a ſeries of *nexus literarum*, or abbreviations. He had a portrait of Sir

* Preface, p. iii.

† The late Earl of Uxbridge had as many, and the preſent Duke of Ancaſter's brother 1500.

‡ " My late friend Mr. Beaupré Bell, a young gentleman of moſt excellent knowledge in medals, whoſe im-
" mature death is a real loſs to this part of learning, was buſy in putting out a book like that of Patarol, and
" left his MSS. plates, and coins, to Trinity College, Cambridge." Stukeley's Carauſius I. 67.

‖ See p. 490. § See p. 58.

Thomas

Rev. James Benſon, Rector of Croyland.
Rev. Richard Bentley, D. D. Prof. Reg. F. R. S.; died 1742.

Pere-

Thomas Greſham by Hilliard, when young, in a cloſe green ſilk doublet, hat, and plaited ruff, 1540 or 1545, formerly belonging to Sir Marmaduke Greſham, Bart. then to Mr. Philip, Filazer, by whoſe widow, a niece to Sir Marmaduke, it came to Sir Anthony Oldfield, and ſo to Maurice Johnſon. He addreſſed verſes on *color eſt connata lucis proprietas* to Sir Iſaac Newton, who returned him a preſent of his Philoſophy, ſumptuouſly bound by Brindley.

Mr. Cole of the Fen-office, editor of the new edition of Sir William Dugdale's Hiſtory of Embanking, 1772*, tells us that this edition was priuted from two copies of the old one, one corrected by Sir William himſelf, the other by Beaupré Bell, Eſq; "a diligent and learned antiquary, who had alſo made ſome cor-" rections in his own copy now in Trinity college library." See his letters dated Beaupré Hall, May 11, and July 30, 1731, to T. Hearne about the Pedlar in Swaffham church, a rebus on the name of Chapman, prefixed to Hemingford, p. 180, and preface, p. 113. See alſo on the ſame ſubject, Preface to Caius, p. xlvii. and lxxxiv. and the ſpeech of Dr. Spencer, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, to the Duke of Monmouth when he was inſtalled Chancellor, 1674, Ib. lxxxvi. In p. lii. Hearne ſtyles him *amicus eruditus, cui & aliis nominibus me devinctum eſſe gratus agnoſco.* He alſo furniſhed him with a tranſcript, in his own hand-writing, of Biſhop Godwin's Catalogue of the Biſhops of Bath and Wells, from the original in Trinity college library. App. to Ann. de Dunſtable, 835. 837. A charter relating to St. Edmund's Bury abbey. Bened. Ab. p. 865. The epitaph of E. Beckingham in Bottiſham church in Cambridgeſhire. Pref. to Otterbourne's Chron. p. lxxxii. App. to Trokelow, p. 378. Papers, &c. of his are mentioned here, p. 57, 58. 62. Walſingham church notes p. 59, entered in the minutes; a paper on the Clepſydra, p. 60; and five of his letters to Mr. Blomfield are printed pp. 290. 465—472; one to Dr. Z. Grey, p. 147; one to Mr. N. Salmon, p. 150; others to Mr. Gale, pp. 169. 181. 302—305; to Dr. Stukeley, p. 176. 178. See alſo pp. 176. 178. 181. 865. 469. 470. 471. In Archæolog. vol. VI. pp. 133. 139. 141. 143. are ſome letters between him and Mr. Gale, on a Roman horologium mentioned in an inſcription found at Taloire, a poor ſmall village in the diſtrict and on the lake of Annecey, &c. communicated to him by Mr. Cramer, profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematics. See p. 60.

The following correct copy of the epitaph given in Mr. Camden's remains, p. 400, at *Farlam*, on the Weſt marſhes toward Scotland, near Naworth caſtle, being communicated to the Society 1734, Mr. Bell ſent them the Latin tranſlation annexed:

John Bell of Brekenbrow ligs under this ſtean,
Four of mine een ſons laid it on my weam.
I livd all my days but † ſhirt or ſtrife;
I was man of my meat and maſter of my wife.
If thou'ſt done better in thy time than I have done in mine
Take the ſtean off o' my weam and lay it upon thine.

* Printed at the expence of Mr. Geaſt, of Blythe Hall, who married the immediate deſcendant of Dugdale.
† Without.

Ipſe

Peregrine Bertie, of the Middle Temple, Eſq. S. A. S. 1718, May 17, 1722 (*i*).

Peregrine Bertie jun. Eſq. Jan. 28, 1741. Died 1743.

Ernely Bertie, LLD. Fellow of Magdalen Coll. Jan. 28, 1741 (*k*).

Thomas Bevill, of Oxney, near Peterborough. Jan. 11, 1729. R.

Rev. Thomas Birch, St. John's Place, Clerkenwell (*l*).

Anthony Birks, Maſter of Goſberton School, Surveyor and Accountant, February 8, 1753.

Joſhua Blew (*m*), Inner Temple.

William Bogdani, Eſq. Clerk of the Ordnance, S. A. S. Lord of Hitchin manor, December 24, 1724 (*n*).

Maurice Bogdani jun. King's Col. Cambridge, February 8, 1753 (*o*).

James Bolton jun. Eſq. Dec. 20, 1722. Died 1747. R.

George Bolton, M. D. of Magdalen Coll. Camb. Phyſician at Bolton, Auguſt 18, 1720; died 1747 (*p*).

Ipſe Caledoniis Bellus bene notus in oris
Mole ſub hac, nati quam poſuere, cubo:
Menſa parata mihi, mihi ſemper amabilis uxor,
Et placidæ noctes & ſine lite dies.
Heus, bone vir! ſiquid feciſti rectius iſtis,
Hoc marmor tibi do quod tegat oſſa libens.

(*i*) See pp. 63. 387. Grandſon of Mountagu Bertie the illuſtrious royaliſt, 2d earl of Lindſey. He had an eſtate in Weſtmoreland, and ſent the Society an account of ſome antique weapons found at Ambleſide, 1740, p. 187.

(*k*) See alſo pp. 429. 431. He was brother to the firſt Peregrine Bertie here named, and uncle to the ſecond.

(*l*) Afterward D. D. the 6th Member of this Society who had been Secretary to R. S. p. 410. He died 1766, æt. 61. See ſix of Mr. Johnſon's letters to him, p. 398—417. And ſee the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 115. 549. 619.

(*m*) Mr. Joſhua Blew, F. S. A. was the ſon of Mr. W. Blew, of Bromyard in Herefordſhire, by his wife Grace, daughter of John and Eleanor Clark, of Bromyard aforeſaid. By the regiſter book of that pariſh, it appears that he was baptized July 22, 1687. He was librarian of the Inner Temple for 55 years, which office he reſigned about a year before his death, and was likewiſe chief butler of that ſociety. He died January 21, 1765, aged 78, univerſally eſteemed, and was buried in the Temple church. His coins were ſold by auction by Langford, March 30, 1762, on his leaving off collecting. His goods and books March 7, 1765, by Briſtow.

(*n*) William Bogdani, Eſq; married a near relation of Maurice Johnſon, and many letters between them are or were in the hands of Mr. Bogdani's ſon James at Hitchin in Hertfordſhire. (See more of him p. 65.) His communications to the Society were in the mathematical line. pp. 57. 63. He died at Hitchin Nov. 1772. See pp. 61, 63, 65, 77.

(*o*) Son of the former, now reſident at Hitchin.

(*p*) See p. 52.

Vaughan

Vaughan Bonner, of Alford, March 7, 1733.
William Bowyer, Printer, London (*q*).
Rev. Arthur Brainſby, B. A. Rector of Great Coates, Dec. 10, 1730 (*r*).
William Brand, Newmarket.
James Brecknock, Apothecary at Holbeach, June 9, 1726; died 1746.
Robert Briſcoe, of Sleeford, April 25, 1723; died 1733.
Rev. Zachariah Brooke, St. John's Coll. Cambridge, Reg. Prof. Divin.
Thomas Brown, of Horbling, June 3, 1725;
Heneage Browne, Apothecary. Aug. 1, 1731. R.
Francis Duke of Buccleugh, Patron; died 1751.
Nathaniel Buck, Inner Temple.
Samuel Buck, Engraver, Dec. 52, 1729 (*s*).
Everard Buckworth, Spalding, March 8, 1721.
Everard Buckworth, Eſq. Lincoln's Inn, at Spalding, February 8, 1753 (*t*).
John Bullen, Sept. 30, 1736; to be omitted for declining Payment, and his Arrears to be allowed the Treaſurer, amounting to 2 l. 12 s. Jan. 1, 1740.
Thomas Burton, of Boſton, town-clerk of Boſton, April 11, 1728. June 7, 1733 (*u*).
William Burwell (*x*), Maſter of Tyrrington School, Norfolk.
Thomas Buſy.

(*q*) See p. 96. In 1745 he printed 250 copies of "Acts and Obſervations of "the Spalding Gentlemen's Society in Lincolnſhire, illuſtrated with Sculptures "from Models, Drawings, and Sketches made by the Members, and engraved by "Vertue a Member. With an allegorical device deſigned by Maurice Johnſon, Eſq. "and engraved by Vertue, 1746. London, printed by order of the Society by "William Bowyer, a Member, 1745," folio: intended as a title-page to ſuch of their works as might be printed. In 1745 alſo he printed for Mr. Johnſon a number of Dykereeve's Warrants, Aſſeſſments, and *Conſtats*. He died 1777, aged 78.

(*r*) Couſin to Maurice Johnſon. p. 435. Died 1752.

(*s*) Died Auguſt 17, 1779, æt. 85.

(*t*) On the South wall of Surfleet church he has this epitaph:

Hic jacet
Everardus Buckworth, Arm.
natus anno Chriſti } 1663.
mortuus } 1751.
Qui fueram ex hoc marmore cognoſces;
qualis vero cognoſces alibi,
eo ſcil. ſupremo tempore,
quo ipſe etiam,
qualis tu fueris cognoſcam.
Abi viator, et fac ſedule,
Ut ipſe tum bonus apparens.

(*u*) He ſubſcribed to Weſley's Job.

(*x*) He was a common labourer, ſervant to Mr. Lynn of Spalding, and without any inſtruction made a pack of cards, and drew pictures; and was afterwards advanced to Tyrrington ſchool.

Robert

Robert Butter, jun. Merchant (*y*). July 16, 1730.
Rev. Andrew Byng, Frederickſhall, Norway (*z*).
William Callow. Dec. 12, 1728. R.
David Caſley, Deputy Keeper of the Cotton and Royal Libraries. Oct. 31, 1728.
Mark Catesby, St. Luke's, London (*a*).
Rev. Edmund Caſtle, Prebendary of Lincoln (*b*).

(*y*) See pp. 60. 409. He propoſed in 1741 to publiſh by ſubſcription a ſurvey of this coaſt, with the ſoundings, light-houſes, buoys, in Spalding, Boſton, Wisbech, and Lynne deeps. In 1718 he ſhewed the Society an almanack titled *Pond.* 1625, calculated for the antient and famous borough town of Stamford, wherein, againſt Oct. 15, is this MS note, "This day a grave-ſtone was taken upp nere unto the oke tree "in chappell grene near to Fulney howſe." Hence it is evident, that there was formerly a chapel and cemetery there, wherein they uſed the right of ſepulture, as in ſeveral others within this pariſh, as appeared by tomb-ſtones ſtill ſtanding or dug up at Cowbit, Ayſcoughfee-hall, and Wykham-hall. In the accounts of the town-husbands feoffees for the poor of Spalding, fol. 5, 6, of the gift of Gamlyn, who was owner of Fulney-hall, a piece of ground called Chapel Green in Fulney, the common or common way is in E. W. and N. the undertakers called the Lord's Drayn, S. in the occupation of William Wilſon, at 10s. per ann. The adventurers for draining the fens uſed to hire this; and in ſaid accounts, 1731, the acting town huſbands charge, "Received of Mr. John Weyman, for Chapel Green, 10s." He alſo ſhew'd a MS on vellum, very neatly written in quarto, each page in two columns, intitled, as by a note in the rubrick, "*Omelie mag'ri Joh'is de Abb'is villa.* De acqui-"ſicõe magri Joñis Preſton de librar' monaſterii Sci Auguſtini extra muros Cantuar. "supra [illegible]" (1475) the letters in black, under which the like in red; in another looſe note paſted before the book, and by a note of maſter Preſton's own writing over the firſt page, he appears to have been ſome very conſiderable perſon. "*Liber Joh'is Preſton* penitentiarii Anglie *p't.* v' *flor.*" It begins with a curiouſly illumined initial, *Licet cum Martha ſollicitatur in curia*, &c. and a handſome apology for the ſermons' being leſs accurate on that account, being all upon the grand feſtivals, &c. It was uſual for the librarians of the great houſes to keep ſcribes, and make ſome benefit by letting others have copies made of the MSS. in their cuſtody, before printing came into uſe. And ſuch librarians were uſually themſelves fine writers and illuminators; an office likewiſe in the rich houſes to adorn their ſervice-books, and other MSS. Perhaps the words *Penitentiarii Anglie* may ſignify that he was the king's confeſſor, *Penencier du Roy d'Angleterre*, *Sacerdos qui penitentiam imperavit*, (ſee Skinner's Lexic. v. *Pennance*) as *Magnus Camerarius Anglie*, &c. and ſome other officers in the king's houſehold are ſometimes ſtyled. M. J.

(*z*) See p. 403.

(*a*) Author of the "Natural Hiſtory of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama "Iſlands, 1731." 3 vols. fol. He died in December 1749.

(*b*) Maſter of C. C. C. Cambridge 1744, and rector of Barley in Hertfordſhire, where he died, and was buried 1750.

Andreas Celſius, *Aſtron. Prof. Upſal. & Sweden.*
Edmund Chapman, Surgeon, and Maſter of Muſic at Grymeſthorpe. 1750.
Rev. John Chapman, March 21, 1722. Became honorary Jan. 11, 1728(*c*).
Jolly Clapham. July 16, 1730. Died 1733.
William Claypon, of Spalding, who, being Churchwarden for 1752, took upon him to alter the Free School Scholar Seats in the Church there, together with Thomas Robert Gabs, but was obliged to reſtore them again to their former uſe, April 4, 1751.
Hon. Sir John Clerk, Baron of the Exchequer of Scotland, F.R. and A.SS. July 17, 1740. Died 1748 (*d*).
Joſhua Clegg, of Haxey, Inventor of the Stuff breaker.
Adam Colclough, Eſq. of Gray's Inn. May 30, 1728.
Adam Colclough, of St. John Baptiſt, Weſtminſter. Feb. 8, 1753.
Benjamin Cook, Regiſter and Aſſiſtant to the Secretaries. 1745.
Dr. Dixon Coleby, St. Martin's, Stamford.
Henry Lord Colerane (*e*), V. P. Soc. Antiq. Lond. May 18, 1727; G. M. of Free Maſons, 1728; died 1749.
Richard Collins (*f*), Painter. Aug. 10, 1727. Died 1732.
Dr. Panaoiti Condoiti, Phyſician to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, Petersburg.
Rev. Thomas Colebourne, Vicar of Walpole, Norfolk, May 18, 1727 (*g*).

(*c*) Half-brother to the Rev. Mr. Cole of Milton in Cambridgeſhire, and maſter of Moulton free-ſchool. See before, p. xi. note (*m*).

(*d*) See many of his letters here printed. His only publication, an "Enquiry "into the Roman Stylus," 4 pages, 4to. enlarged in a Latin "Diſſertatio de Stylis "veterum & diverſis chartarum generibus," being ſcarce, may perhaps appear in ſome future number of the Bibliotheca Topographica.

(*e*) See Introduction to Archæol. p xxxiv. and Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 106. 548.

(*f*) Son of Mr. Collins painter at Peterborough, and afterwards brought up under Mr. Dahl, one of the moſt eminent maſters in that art, and practiſer chiefly in portraiture, to which branch of the buſineſs the Engliſh, of all nations, have ever given the greateſt encouragement. "Mr. Collins made a very obliging offer to the Society, "of being ready to make drawings for them of ſuch things as they ſhould judge "worthy whenever he was in theſe parts, into which his buſineſs leads him, and "where he has performed with very great ſucceſs, and to the approbation of the "connoiſſeurs. In his other way of drawing he has given the world a ſufficient "teſtimony of his exactneſs and ſkill in perſpective in the print of the front and "grand veſtibule of Peterborough minſter, engraved after his drawing by Mr. G. "Vander Gucht, on an imperial ſheet." (Spald. Soc. Min.) He painted for Mr. Sly of Thorney a S W. view of Croyland abbey, and another of the triangular-bridge there, whence Mr. Buck made his engravings among his ſet of Lincolnſhire views, the accounts under which were drawn up by Mr. Johnſon. He gave the Society, 1730, a MS. Bible from Haghmon abbey. Of Charles Collins, who died 1744, ſee Anecdotes of Painting, IV. 53.

(*g*) Preſented to Walpole 1725 by Henry Lord Colerane, ſucceeded 1762 by Dr. Smith preſent maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool.

Emanuel

Emanuel Mendes da Coſta (*b*).
Michael Cox, Surgeon, Feb. 11, 1747-8. Operator. Oct. 16, 1729. R.
John Crawford, Eſq. of Croyland, May 25, 1727.
William Coſh, of Cowhurne, January 30, 1723.
Rev. Richard Cumberland, Archdeacon of Peterborough, Rector of Peakirk, Sept. 28, 1727. Died 1737 (*i*).
Robert Cunnyngham, Eſq. Secretary to the Governor of Jamaica, Mar. 9, 1726.
Thomas Curling, Surgeon.
Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, July 5, 1722; died 1750.
Knightly Danvers, Eſq.; died 1740 (*k*).
Robert Darwyn, Eſq. Elſton, near Newark.
Peter Daval, S.R.S. Feb. 8, 1753 (*l*).
Sir Jermyn Davers, of Ruſhbrook, Bart.; died 1742.
William Day. Oct. 20, 1726.
Symon Degg, M. D. Soc. Reg. & Antiq. Director, February 25, 1724; died 1729.
Earl of Deloraine (*m*).
Rev. John Theophilus Deſaguliers, LL. D. F. R. S. Weſtminſter (*n*).

John

(*h*) Late F. R. and A.SS. author of ſeveral tracts on foſſils and natural hiſtory.

(*i*) Son of Dr. Cumberland, biſhop of Peterborough. The following epitaph for him is on a tablet againſt the north wall of the chancel at Peakirk:

Hic quicquid mortale fuit
reponi voluit
Ricardus Ricardi F. Cumberland, A. M.
Eccleſ. Petri de Burgo Lincolnienſiſque
præbendarius,
Northamptoniæ archidiaconus,
Hujuſce eccleſiæ triginta plus annos
Paſtor digniſſimus.
Vir pietate erga Deum,
Liberalitate erga pauperes,
Humanitate erga omnes,
ſpectatiſſimus.
Obiit Dec. die 24, A. D. 1737,
ſuæq. æt. 63.
Monumentum hoc
ipſius Elizæq. conjugis dilectiſſimæ
memoriæ ſacrum
mœrens poſuit filius
Denniſon Cumberland.

Arms A. a chevron S. in chief, three wolves heads S.

(*k*) Compiler of the Abridgment of the Common Law, in 3 vols. folio, in which he proceeded no further in than the title EXTINGUISHMENT. Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, who at firſt diſcouraged this publication, left Mr. Danvers a legacy of 20 guineas as a token of his reſpect to him, which as the will expreſſes it, he would ſooner have done had he had an opportunity.

(*l*) See p. 412.

(*m*) Francis, 2d earl, who died 1739; or his brother Henry, 3d earl, who died 1740.

(*n*) He was ſon of the rev. John Deſaguliers, a French refugee, and was born 1683, at Rochelle, admitted at Chriſtchurch, Oxford, and ſucceeded Dr. Keill in reading lectures on Experimental Philoſophy at Hart-hall, to which he removed.

John Dinham, M. D. of Spalding. March 7, 1722.
Dr. Samuel Dinham, of Spalding. Dec. 28, 1725 (*o*).
William Dodd, B. A. Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge (*p*).
Ven. Doſitheus, Archimandrite.
Seign. Nichole Dracon, Zante, Aſia.
Francis Drake, Surgeon, York (*q*).
Nathan Drake, Painter at Lincoln and York (*r*).
William Draper, Eſq. Cecil-ſtreet.
The Hon. Lewis Dymock, Champion of England, January 6, 1725.
Charles Dymock, M. D. Boſton.
George Edwards, College of Phyſicians, London (*s*).
Thomas Eldred, Houſekeeper, Peterborough. Apr. 16, 1724. R.
Sir Richard Ellis, Bart. (*t*) of Nocton, Lincolnſhire, Burgeſs for Boſton, March 12, 1729; died 1742.
Rev. Jeremiah Ellis, Maſter of Grantham School, May 16, 1723. Rector of Carleton Scroope, co. Lincoln.
Adam Enos, Eſq. of Sutton, September 28, 1728,
George Enſor (*u*), Boſton. Feb. 17, 1725. Died 1740. R.

In 1713 he proceeded M. A. and married a daughter of William Pudſey, eſq. and next year removed to Weſtminſter, where he continued his lectures. He was elected F. R. S. in 1714, and was much patronized by Sir Iſaac Newton. About this time the duke of Chandos preſented him to the living of Edgware. In 1718 he took the degree of LL. D. at Oxford, and was preſented by the earl of Sunderland to a living in Norfolk, which he afterwards exchanged for a crown living in Eſſex. He continued his lectures till his death, 1749, having publiſhed "A "Courſe of Experimental Philoſophy," in 2 vols. 4to, 1734; and 1735, a ſecond edition of Gregory's "Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics," 8vo. His eldeſt ſon, Alexander, died in 1751, on a living in Norfolk; his younger, Thomas, was a colonel of artillery, and equerry to his preſent majeſty.

(*o*) Son of the foregoing, and late rector of Spalding, where he was ſucceeded 1781, by the Rev. Maurice Johnſon.

(*p*) Vicar of Bourne in Lincolnſhire: died 1756. He was father to an unhappy divine, whoſe hiſtory and cataſtrophe is well known. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 336.

(*q*) Author of the Hiſtory of York. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 94.

(*r*) Son of Mr. Drake, late vicar of Lincoln cathedral. He publiſhed, 1748, ptopoſals for a S. E. view of Boſton church. His S. E. view of the town was engraved by Muller, 1751, price 5*s*.

(*s*) He died 1773. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 120.

(*t*) He had a ſteel dye of Sir Iſaac Newton cut by Claws. To him Mr. Horſley dedicated his Britannia Romana. He publiſhed "Fortuita Sacra," Rotterd. 1727, 8vo.

(*u*) Father probably of Dyer the poet's wife, the "deſcendant of Shakſpeare." See the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 183.

Sir

Sir John Evelyn, Baronet, F.A.S. 1725. V.P. 1735-6.
Henry Everard, Jan. 21, 1720. R.
Rev. George Fairfax, Rector of Waſhingburgh, April 11, 1728; died 1733.
Lucius Viſcount Falkland. March 8, 1738.
Richard Falkner (*x*). June 20, 1734.
Francis Fane, Eſq. Sept. 8, 1737.
Rev. George Ferne, Vicar of Wigtoft (*y*).
Martin Folkes, P.R.S (*z*).
Hon. Charles Frederick, Eſq. F. R. and A. S. Surveyor General of the Ordnance (*a*).
Rev. John Francis, Rector of Billingford, Norfolk. March 12, 1740. Died 1741 (*b*).
Roger Gale (*c*), R.S. and A. S. V. P. October 31, 1728; died 1744.
Samuel Gale (*c*), Eſq. Comptroller of Cuſtoms, London; died 1754.
William Gaſcoigne, from Michaelmas 1743. Houſe-keeper, Gardener, and Coadjutor to the Operator of this Society.
John Gay, Eſq. October 31, 1728 (*d*). Died 1732.

William

(*x*) Of Lincoln Coll. Oxford, admitted 1731, he ſent drawings of ſome monuments and inſcriptions in the picture gallery 1734. See alſo p. 58, 59. 426.

(*y*) He tranſmitted to the Society a copy of Robinſon's Heſiod, 1745.

(*z*) He died 1754. See an account of him in the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 177, 178. 347. 556.

(*a*) Now Sir Charles Frederick, bart. Director of A. S. 1735-6.

(*b*) Q. related to Philip F. tranſlator of Horace, of Skeyton in Norfolk.

(*c*) Of theſe learned brothers an account has been given in the firſt part of this number.

(*d*) Two unpubliſhed letters from him to Mr. Johnſon are here inſerted, from the Society's minutes.

LETTER from my dear Friend Mr. JOHN GAY, with Rural Sports, a Paſtoral Poem.

SIR, *London, Jan.* 13, 1713.

I could not but lay hold on this occaſion of returning you thanks for all your former favours, and I muſt confeſs I have deferred it longer than otherwiſe I ſhould have done to wait for this opportunity. I cannot as yet give you any account of the ſucceſs of the poem, this being the firſt day of its being publiſhed. Her Grace and Lady Iſabella ſeem not diſpleaſed with my offering: I hope, when you criticiſe, you will remember I am your friend; but I need not put you in mind of that, ſince you have already given ſuch ſincere proofs of your friendſhip towards your moſt obliged humble ſervant, JOHN GAY.

Pray preſent my humble ſervice to your father.

To Maurice Johnſon jun. Eſq.

LETTER

William Gery, Eſq.
Rev. Dr. Gibſon, Provoſt of Queen's College, Oxford, Auguſt 21, 1729 *(e)*.
Sampſon Gideon, Lord of this Manor, 1750 (*f*).
William Gilby, Eſq. of Grey's Inn, Recorder of Lincoln and Hull, December 24, 1724.
Rev. Burnaby Goche, Rector of Croyland, and Chaplain of Cowbit, April 25, 1723.
William Gonvile, of Alford, Clerk of Sewers, Lincoln, May, 4, 1727; died 1747.
William Goodall, Eſq. of Holywell, Auguſt 12, 1725.
Alexander Gordon. (*g*)
Matthew Goſſet (*h*), Eſq. Statuary, March 6, 1728.
John Graham, Jan. 12, 1737-8. Struck out for refuſing payments.

LETTER from Mr. JOHN GAY on Mr. Pope's "Windſor Foreſt," and character of the Tragedy of Cato.

SIR, *April* 23, 1713.

I had not neglected writing to you a line or two of the town news when I ſent you Mr. Pope's Poem, had I not been at that time in company, and I was loth to defor your entertainment in Windſor Foreſt a poſt longer. Cato affords univerſal diſcourſe, and is received with univerſal applauſe: My Lord Oxford, Lord Chancellor, and Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, have beſpoke the box on the ſtage for next Saturday. The character of Cato is a man of ſtrict virtue, and a lover of his country. The audience ſeveral nights clapped ſome particular paſſages, which they thought reflected on the Tories. Some paſſages in the prologue were ſtrained that way; viz.

Here tears ſhall flow from a more generous cauſe;
Such tears as Patriots ſhed for dying laws:

never failed of raiſing a loud clap; but you ſee that the Miniſtry are ſo far from thinking it touches them, that the Treaſurer and Chancellor will honour the play with their preſence. Here hath been a poem lately publiſhed called Peace, which it is ſaid Trapp was the author of. There are a great many good lines in the poems; and he hath here and there mixed ſome reflections on the late Miniſtry. My play comes on 5th May. It was put off on account of Cato; ſo that you may eaſily imagine I by this time begin to be a little ſenſible of the approaching danger. Pray preſent my very humble ſervice to your father, and believe me when I tell you that I am, &c.

J. GAY.

(*e*) He was a relation of biſhop Gibſon, by whoſe intereſt he obtained the provoſtſhip on the death of Dr. Lancaſter in 1716, and died 1730, prebendary of the fourth ſtall at Peterborough; in which he was ſucceeded the ſame year, September 19, by Dr. Thomas Robinſon, editor of Heſiod.

(*f*) Died 1762; his only ſon, Sampſon, is now Lord of the Manor.

(*g*) See p. 58; and Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 107.

(*h*) Father of the Rev. Iſaac Goſſet, D. D. F. R. S.

John

John Grano, Muſ. Bacc. Auguſt 6, 1724; died
Thomas Greaves. March 11, 1735. Died April 1740.
Edward Green, Surgeon, December 24, 1724; died 1727.
John Green (*i*), Student of St. John's college, Cambridge, Second Secretary and Librarian. July 13, 1727. R.
William Green, Surgeon, April 11, 1728; died 1737.
William Grenville, Alford. Sub Vic. Com.
Joſeph Griſoni, Architect and Painter, Florence. Oct. 22, 1741 (*k*).
John Grundy, Land Surveyor and Mathematician. June 10, 1731. Died 1748 (*l*).
John Grundy, Junior, Surveyor and Agent for Adventurers for Deeping Fens. Dec. 27, 1739.
Robert Guy, Eſq. Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, S. R. S. December 24, 1724.
Sir Chriſtopher Hales, Bart. (*m*).
John Hardy, of Nottingham, S. A. S. 1720, December 24, 1724.
Rev. Richard Hardy, M. A. Aug. 24, 1738.
Howſon Hargrave, Boſton. Feb. 4, 1741-2.
John Harries, Eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, in Antigua. May 8, 1729.
John Harryſon, Botaniſt and Gardener in Cambridge, February 8, 1753 (*n*).
Iſaac Heath. Oct. 7, 1725. R.
Dr. Muſgrave Heighington, Organiſt of Yarmouth, Auguſt 12, 1738 (*o*).

(*i*) Phyſician at Spalding, married Maurice Johnſon's eldeſt daughter. He ſhewed at the Spalding Society a valuable Onyx from Aldborough in Yorkſhire, the ſize of a ſeal, with a Victory on a prow holding a rudder in her right and a laurel in her left hand. See pp. 59, 60.

(*k*) See Anecdotes of Painting, IV. 19.

(*l*) John Grundy was an accurate land ſurveyor and teacher of mathematics, much employed in drawing and ſurveying the navigations in the counties of Cheſter, Lancaſter, and Lincoln. (See Brit. Top. I. 260. 266*. 530, 531.) He publiſhed a map of the river Witham, and ſurveyed the manor of Spalding, and made a plan of the town as a preſent to the Society's Muſeum, to which he added perſpective views of the public buildings. See p. 55. He left a ſon of his own name and profeſſion, now in great repute, and reſident at Spalding.

(*m*) He ſucceeded his father Sir Edward 1720, and was ſucceeded by Sir John, the preſant baronet.

(*n*) Author of "A New Method of making the Banks in the Fens almoſt impregnable, and preparing the Lands there for the growth of Timber. Cambridge, 1766." 8vo. See Brit. Top. I. 200.

(*o*) He gave an Oriental MS. p. 429.

Henry

Henry Heron, of Creſſy Hall, Knight of the Shire, September 6, 1722 (*p*).
John Herring, of Groſvenor Street, Auguſt 14, 1729.
John Hepburn, Surgeon, Stamford, June 20, 1723.
Mark Hilderſley, M. A. Vicar of Hitchin (*q*).

John

(*p*) The family of Heron of Creſſy-hall, in Surfleet, are now qutie extinct, and the hall converted to a farm houſe. In the chancel are the following epitaphs:

On a blue ſlab, "Sir Henry Heron, K. B. of Creſſy-hall in this pariſh, died Aug. 9, 1695, æt. 76." Another for his ſon Henry, born and died July 12, 1674.

Mural monuments for Henry ſon of Sir Henry by Dorothy daughter of Sir James Long, of Draycot, Bart. in whom ended the antient family of Heron, of Ford Caſtle, Northumberland, and privy counſellor to Henry VIII. He died Sept. 10, 1730, æt. 55. His wife Abigail, daughter of —— Heveningham, of Heveningham-hall, died 1735.

Dame Anne Fraſer, daughter of Sir Henry Heron, relict of Sir Peter Fraſer, Bart. died Aug. 25, 1769, aged 92.

(*q*) This primitive prieſt and biſhop was ſon of Mark Hilderſley, rector of Houghton and Witton in the county of Huntingdon, who died about 1724 or 1725, when the living was offered to his ſon by Sir John Barnard, to hold on terms for a minor, which he declined. He was born at Marſton in the county of Kent, 1698, educated at the Charter houſe, at 19 removed to Trinity college Cambridge, whereof he was elected fellow 1723. In 1724 he was appointed Whitehall preacher by biſhop Gibſon; in 1731 preſented by his college to the vicarage of Hitchen, and in 1735 to the neighbouring rectory of Holwell in the county of Bedford, by R. Radcliffe, eſq. who had a ſingular reſpect for his many amiable and engaging qualities, and alwas called him Father Hilderſley. This rectory he retained with the maſterſhip of an hoſpital in Durham, given him by the biſhop of that ſee after his promotion to the ſee of Sodor and Man. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a diligent attendance on the duties of his extenſive pariſh, which had been much neglected by his predeceſſor, took his conſtant rounds in viſiting his pariſhioners both in town and country, and preaching alternately with his curate at both livings, and every Friday evening in the year at 7 inſtructed and catechized the younger part in the church, and on Good Fridays diſtributed books to them. He generally preached from memory or ſhort notes, and at a viſitation at Baldock delivered the whole diſcourſe to the clergy from memory, with a very agreeable addreſs. His conſtant attention to the duties of his function, and his inability to keep a curate before he had Holwell, impaired his weakly conſtitution. He beſtowed great expence, ſoon after his inſtitution, on his vicarage houſe, which was before a poor mean dwelling; and he took four or ſix ſelect boarders into his houſe for inſtruction. His exemplary conduct in this humble ſtation recommended him to the duke of Athol as a fit ſucceſſor to the worthy biſhop Wilſon, whoſe noble deſign of printing a tranſlation of the whole Bible in the Manks language he brought to a moſt happy concluſion, immediately after his conſecration in 1755, and died within ten days of its completion, of a paralytic ſtroke, December 7, 1772, and was buried according to his deſire as near

John Hill, Apothecary, Broad Way, Weſtminſter, M. D. F. R. S. (*r*).
George Holmes, Deputy Keeper of the Records in the Tower, October 31, 1728; died 1748 (*s*).
Rev. Henry Howard, Aug. 22, 1723. Died 1728. R.
Robert Hunter, General and Governor of Jamaica, S. R. S. March 9, 1726; died 1734 (*t*).
Rev. Thomas Hunter, Deputy Librarian, Curate of Spalding. Sept. 5, 1728. Died 1750. R.
Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq. Oct. 10, 1734 (*u*).
Joſeph Hinſon. Feb. 4, 1741-2.
John Hurthouſe. May 27, 1742. Declared off from 1750.
Giles Huſſey, Eſq. Painter, Dorcheſter. (*x*)
Rev. Samuel Hutchinſon, A. M. Rector of Langton, and Prebendary of Lincoln, December 25, 1729.
Dr. Samuel Hutchins, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, at Stamford; died 1751.
William Hyde, Vicar of Long Sutton, February 16, 1726; died 1735.

to his predeceſſor as poſſible. His farewel ſermon at Hitchen drew tears from all who heard it, and when he viſited the pariſh two years after, on his return to England from his ſee, he reconized affectionately the meaneſt of his friends and catechumens. He preached another affectionate diſcourſe to them, and when he left the town the ſtreets were crouded with multitudes to pay him every mark of reverence, which he returned with equal kindneſs. From MS. notes of the late Mr. Jones, curate to Dr. Young at Welwyn.

(*r*) Q. Whether the celebrated knight and author of that name, who died in 1775, and whoſe library was ſold by Langford, May 21, 1776, and Feb. 14, 1777? He was an apothecary in the Broad Way, Weſtminſter, but never was F. R. S.

(*s*) See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 97. 541. 619.

(*t*) See an account of him and his epitaph, Hiſtory of Croyland, p. 77. Alſo in Biographia Dramatica, Vol. I.

(*u*) Lord of the manor of Croyland. Died 1768. In 1754 he reſided at Tikencote, a ſeat of the Wingfields. Lodge, Iriſh Peerage, III. 347.

(*x*) "Giles Huſſey, of Marnhill, in the county of Dorſet, eſq. the preſent repreſentative of a very ancient family, and a living honour to the county, by many years ſtudy of the remains of ancient ſculpture and the moſt celebrated paintings during his abode in Italy, and by his own great genius, has rendered his name famous by his elegant and highly finiſhed drawings, of which a moſt valuable treaſure is now in the hands of Matthew Duane, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn." (Hutchins's Dorſet, vol. ii. p. 500.) Sir John Evelyn read at the Antiquary Society, 1734, an extract of a letter from Rome, mentioning that one Huſſey, a Dorſetſhire gentleman, was the moſt celebrated maſter in drawing there. He is ſtill living in retirement at Ringwood, where lodging with an apothecary who died in narrow circumſtances, he took upon himſelf the care of his children, and from their father's receipts carried on the buſineſs, and ſold medicines for their benefit, renouncing from motives of pure benevolence his original profeſſion, in which he had been ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed.

Job Jalla, Prieſt, at Bonda in Africa. (*y*) Died 1773.
John Jackſon, Merchant. Dec. 12, 1728. R.
William Jackſon, the Poet, at the Cuſtom-houſe, Boſton.
Charles Jennens, Eſq. Gopſal, Leiceſterſhire. Died 1773 (*z*).
Dale Ingram, Surgeon, Tower-hill (*a*).
John Ingram, Lieutenant. Oct. 2, 1746.
Maurice Johnſon, Son of the Secret. of the Inner Temple. May 31, 1733.
Walter Johnſon, Student of the Inner Temple. Oct. 22, 1741 (*b*).
John Johnſon, Eſq. Treaſurer, May 31, 1733 (*c*).

(*y*) Job ben Solomon ben Abraham ben Abdulla by his firſt wife Tanomata, was born at Bonda, a town founded by his father Ibrahim, in the kingdom of Futa or Sanaga, which lies on both ſides the river Senegal or Sanaga, and extendsfas far as the Gambra. Being ſent by his father, Feb. 1730-1, to ſell ſome ſlaves to Capt. Pyke, commander of a trading veſſel belonging to Mr. Hunt, and not agreeing about their price, he ſet out with another black merchant on an expedition acroſs the Gambra; but they were taken priſoners by the Mandingos, a nation at enmity with his own, and ſold for ſlaves to Capt. Pyke aforeſaid, who immediately ſent propoſals to his father for their redemption. The ſhip ſailing before the return of an anſwer, Job was carried to Annapolis, and delivered to Mr. Denton, factor to Mr. Hunt. He ſold him to Mr. Tolſey of Maryland, from whom, though kindly treated, he eſcaped, and being committed to priſon as a fugitive ſlave, diſcovered himſelf to be a Mahometan. Being at length conveyed to England, a letter addreſſed to him by his father fell into the hands of Gen. Oglethorpe, who immediately gave bond to Mr. Hunt for payment of a certain ſum on his delivery in England. Accordingly he arrived in England 1733, but Mr. Oglethorpe was gone to Georgia. Mr. Hunt provided him a lodging at Limehouſe; and Mr. Bluet, who firſt found him out in Maryland, took him down to his houſe at Cheſhunt. The African Company undertook for his redemption, which was ſoon effected by Nathaniel Braſſey, Eſq. member for Hertford, for £40. and £20. bond and charges, by a ſubſcription amounting to 60£. Being now free, he tranſlated ſeveral Arabic MSS. for Sir Hans Sloane, who got him introduced at court, and after 14 months ſtay in London he returned home loaded with preſents to the amount of £500. He found his father dead, and his native country depopulated by war. He was of a comely perſon, near ſix feet high, pleaſant but grave countenance, acute natural parts, great perſonal courage, and of ſo retentive a memory that he could repeat the Koran by heart at 15, and wrote it over three times in England by memory. See Mr. Bluet's Memoirs of him in an 8vo. pamphlet of 63 pages, 1734. Moore's Travels and Aſtley's Voyages, II. 234—240.

(*z*) Editor of five plays of Shakeſpear. See Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 442—444. His collection of pictures at his houſe in Great Ormond-ſtreet, diſperſed by auction after his death, is deſcribed in London and its Environs, vol. V. p. 76—97, and in the Connoiſſeur, 8vo, and his houſe at Gopſal in Young's Tour.

(*a*) Author of an Eſſay on the Plague, 1755, 8vo. He practiſed firſt as ſurgeon and man-midwife at Barnet, and wrote on Inoculation.

(*b*) Second ſon of the founder. (*c*) Uncle to the founder; died 1744.

Captain

William Johnſon, Merchant at Surat. Jan. 28, 1741-2 (*d*).
Captain Johnſon. March 31, 1733 (*e*).
George Johnſon, a Demi of Magdalen Coll. Oxon. Nov. 29, 1753 (*f*).
Henry Euſtace Johnſon, Aſſiſtant Secretary at Madras. Nov. 22, 1753 (*g*).
Henry Johnſon, S. A. S. December 24, 1724 (*h*).
Richard Jones, Maſter of Muſick; died
James Jurin, M. D. Soc. Reg. Secr. February 27, 1723 (*i*).
Calamy Ives, at Wragmarſh (*k*).
Thomas Ives, Merchant. Jan. 13, 1731 (*l*).
Rev. White Kennett, July 31, 1729; died 1740 (*m*).
John King, M. D. at Stamford, Auguſt 12, 1724; died 1728 (*n*).
Gerald de Courcy, Lord Kinſale, October 31, 1728 (*o*).
Richard Kirk, A. M. June 22, 1729; died
Samuel Knight, D. D. Archdeacon of Bucks, Prebend of Ely, Rector of Bluntſham; died 1746 (*p*).

(*d*) Sixth ſon of the founder.
(*e*) Query. If not Maurice of the Inner Temple, before mentioned.
(*f*) Second couſin to the founder, and ſon of Walter Johnſon, rector of Red Marſhall, co. Durham.
(*g*) Fifth ſon of the founder.
(*h*)
(*i*) Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1711, and afterwards well known in London as an eminent phyſician. He was editor of Varenius's Geography, 2 vols 8vo. 1712, publiſhed at the requeſt of Sir Iſaac Newton and Dr. Bentley; and author of many learned diſſertations in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. His Diſſertations *de Potentia cordis* in N° 358, and his Epiſtle in defence of it in N° 362, both addreſſed to Dr. Mead, are written in an elegant Latin ſtyle; and his conduct towards his deceaſed adverſary, Dr. Keil, is genteel and handſome, wherein is preſerved the *ſermonum honos et vivax gratia*, ſo much deſired in all literary conteſts. He was a great encourager of inoculation. He was alſo Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society, and ſecretary to the latter, on the reſignation of Dr. Halley, 1721, and their preſident ſome months before his death; phyſician to Guy's hoſpital, governor of St. Thomas's, and ſtyled by Voltaire, in the Journal de Scavans, the *famous* Jurin. He died the 22d of March, 1749-50, in the 66th year of his age. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 536.
(*k*) Apothecary at Wiſbeach. p. 412.
(*l*) Q. if not the father of John Ives, eſq. the Antiquary (who died June 9, 1776, and of whom ſee the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 463.) John Ives, eſq. an eminent merchant of Great Yarmouth, died Oct. 1, 1758, aged 74, after acquiring a fortune of about 70,000*l.* which his ſon is ſince ſuppoſed to have doubled.
(*m*) Second ſon of the Biſhop of Peterborough.
(*n*) Editor of Euripides' Hecuba, Oreſtes, and Phœniſſæ; to which Dr. Morell added the Alceſtis, 1748, 2 vols. 8vo. Of him ſee p. 80.
(*o*) 24th Lord Kinſale; ſucceeded to the title 1721; died 1765.
(*p*) See pp. 188, 190, 472. and the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 98. 547.

James du Knuight, Painter, Amſterdam.
Richard Lake, of Wiſbeach, April 27, 1721: died 1727.
John Lauden, of Walton, near Peterborough, Mathematician and Surveyor.
Edward Lawrence, Land Surveyor; died 1740 *(q)*.
Manwaring Lawton, M. A. Oct. 4, 1739.
Carteret Leethes.
Smart Lethieullier, Eſq. Aug. 16. 1733 *(r)*.
John Biſhop of Lincoln (*s*).
Earl of Lincoln *(t)*.
Rev. Roger Long, D. D. Maſter of Pembroke Hall (*u*).
Francis Lockyer, D. D. Dean of Peterborough, July 21, 1726; died 1740. (*x*)
Rev. John Lodge, Stamford.
John Lymwood, December 24, 1729; died 1757.
George Lynn, jun. Inner Temple, October 3, 1723 (*y*).
John Lynn, of St. John's, Cambridge, Vicar of Southwyk, Rector of Munſlow, Shropſhire, October 12, 1727; died 1749. (*z*)
Walter Lynn, M. B. of Peterhouſe, Cambridge, November 3, 1712.

(*q*) Author of "The Duty of a Steward to his Lord, 1727," 4to. deſigned originally for the uſe of the ſtewards and tenants of the duke of Buckingham, and dedicated to the ducheſs; and "A Diſſertation on Eſtates upon Lives and Years, whether in lay or church hands, with an exact calculation of their real worth by proper tables, and the reaſons for their different valuations, 1730," 8vo.

(*r*) Died 1760. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 106. 547. and Gent. Mag. 1760, p. 443.

(*s*) John Thomas, of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, ſucceeded Biſhop Reynolds 1743, was tranſlated to Saliſbury 1761, where he died 1766. He reſided many years at Hamborough as chaplain to the Engliſh factory, and while there publiſhed a Spectator in High German, of which language he was a great maſter. While biſhop of Lincoln he was the patron of Dr. Taylor. (See Gent. Mag. 1781. p. 625).

(*t*) Henry ſeventh earl, who ſucceeded his father 1693, and died 1723, or his ſecond ſon Henry, who ſucceeded to the title of duke of Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, 1768.

(*u*) See p. 83. He died Dec. 16, 1770, aged 91.

(*x*) On the ſouth wall of the choir at Peterborough is this epitaph for him:

Francis Lockyer, S. T. P.
qui cum 15 annos
huic eccleſiæ decanus prefuiſſet
obiit 17 die Julii, A. D. 1740,
ætatis ſuæ 74.

He left his books to the cathedral library. He had been rector of Handſworth in the county of York.

(*y*) Fellow commoner of St. John's college, Cambridge.

(*z*) Nephew and chaplain to Sir Edward Bellamy, Lord Mayor of London.

Rev.

Rev. Dr. Charles Lyttelton, of Univerſity Coll. Oxford, Dean of Exeter, Biſhop of Carliſle, and F. R. and A. S. *(a)*.
Lot Maet. Jan. 2, 1724. expelled for Non-payment. R.
Robert Maet, of Warwick Court, Newgate Street, Auguſt 10, 1727.
Charles Manningham, Eſq. Council at Bombay.
Sir Richard Manyngham, Knt. M. D. December 24, 1724.
Dr. Thomas Manningham, of London. March 12, 1740.
Sir George Markham, Bart. F. R. S. (*b*).
Thomas Martin, of Thetford (*c*).
Dr. Richard Mead, his Majeſty's Phyſician *(d)*.
Jonathan Mercer, of Spalding, October 7, 1725.
Captain Chriſtopher Middleton, F. R. S.
Thomas Milles, ſen. January 18, 1727.
Rev. Thomas Milles, jun. Schoolmaſter of Donington, Auguſt 29, 1723, a Regular Member from January, 1729; died 1746 (*e*).
Joſeph Milles, B. A. of Jeſus col. Cambridge, November 29, 1753. (*f*)
John Mitchell, M. D. London.
Michael Mitchell, of London, Surgeon, December 28, 1727; died 1728.
René Mitchell, Surgeon, Spalding, April 25, 1723; died 1729.
Robert Mitchell, M. D. of Epſom, January 21, 1721.
John Montague, D. D. Dean of Dureſme, Auguſt 22, 1723; died 1728.
Capt. Hugh Montgomery, of North Cave, near Beverley, Yorkſhire, July 10, 1729; died
Cromwell Mortimer (*g*), M. D. F. R. and A. S. July 28, 1737. Died 1752.
Rev. James Muſcatt, Schoolmaſter of Boſton.

(*a*) Elected 1746, pp. 425. 429. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 122. He was elected Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and died ſuch December 22, 1768; and the Society, in regard to his merit, and the procurement of their charter during his preſidency, and his bequeſt of books and MSS. to their library, cauſed an elegant print to be made of him 1770.

(*b*) Of Sedgbrook and Nottingham; died at Bath, June 9, 1736, unmarried, leaving his eſtate to Dr. Bernard Wilſon, vicar of Newark, and prebendary of Lincoln, who died April 30, 1772, and was ſucceeded in the latter by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Pegge. The title devolved on his couſin John James.

(*c*) Died 1771. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 132.

(*d*) Died 1754. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 252. 256.

(*e*) He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and married a ſiſter of Mr. Benjamin Ray, hereafter mentioned, by whom he had Joſeph Milles, next mentioned.

(*f*) Now perpetual curate of Cowbitt. He publiſhed by ſubſcription an Engliſh tranſlation of Sophocles, and ſeveral other pieces.

(*g*) See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 124. 551.

Andrew

Andrew Motte, S. A. S. 1724, Reader of Aſtronomy. Lect. Greſham College, January 30, 1728.
Charles La Motte, D. D (*b*).
John Muller, of Lorraine (*i*).
James Munday, Clerk of the Rules in the King's Bench.
Hon. Thomas Murray, Capt. in the Guards, April 25, 1723; died 1740.
Timothy Neve, jun. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford, 1746 (*k*).
Robert New, Eſq. Middle Temple (*l*).
Rev. Dr. John Newcome, Dean of Rocheſter, S. T. B. Margaret Profeſſ. Divin. Camb. September 3, 1730 (*m*).
John Newman, December 24, 1724.
Sir ISAAC NEWTON, October 22, 1724; died 1727.
John Newſtead, the Preſident's Clerk, elected Nov. 14, 175 , inſtead of his late Clerk.
William Noel, of the Middle Temple, Deputy Recorder of Stamford, King's Council, December 24, 1724; afterwards Judge of the Common Pleas. Died Dec. 8, 1762.
Richard Norcliff, Merchant, at Frederickſhall, Norway (*n*).
Rev. George North, Vicar of Codicot, Herts, Curate of Wellwyn. Died 1772 (*o*).
Sir Chaloner Ogle, Admiral in America. Died 1750 (*p*).
Anthony Oldfield, Northumberland Houſe, Steward to the Dutcheſs of Somerſet.
Rev. Edward Owen, B. A. of St. John's coll. Oxon. at Kimbolton.
Edward Earl of Oxford, February 25, 1728; died 1741.
Dr. James Parſons, Red Lion Square (*q*).

(*b*) Chaplain to the duke of Montague and to the late Prince of Wales, and F. A. S. He preached a ſermon at Stamford Floriſt Feaſt in St. Martin's church there 1742; publiſhed "An Eſſay on the State and Condition of Phyſicians among "the Ancients, occaſioned by a late Diſſertation of Dr. Middleton's, 1728." See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 37.

(*i*) An eminent mathematician, elected and admitted an honorary member by ballot June 5, 1735. See p. 57.

(*k*) Son of Dr. Neve before-mentioned, p. ix. See Mr. Johnſon's Letters to him, 417—435. He was elected Margaret profeſſor of divinity at Oxford, April 1783, on the death of Dr. Randolph.

(*l*) One of the clerks of the papers in the King's Bench. Died July 18, 1762. His library was ſold by auction by Baker the ſame year.

(*m*) Maſter of St. John's college, Cambridge. Died 1765. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 17.

(*n*) See p. 75—78.

(*o*) See more of him in the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 112, 113.

(*p*) See p. 392.

(*q*) Died 1770. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 384.

Tracey

Tracey Pauncefort, Eſq. of Wytham on the Hill. May 14, 1730. Died 1733.

Venerabli Payſſins, a Monk.

Dr. Zachary Pearce (*r*), Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, Aug. 21, 1729.

Rev. Samuel Pegge, M. A. of St. John's coll. Cambr. July 23, 1730 (*s*).

Capt. John Perry, Engineer, Adventurer for draining Deeping Fenus, April 16, 1730 (*t*).

Edward Pincke, Druggiſt. See p. 403.

Rev. Dr. Richard Pococke, LL. D. Archdeacon of Dublin (*u*).

(*r*) Dean of Windſor 1739, Biſhop of Bangor 1738, Biſhop of Rocheſter and Dean of Weſtminſter 1756; died 1774. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 429.

(*s*) In 1734, he ſent them a critical letter on the name and town of Wye: 1739, an account of a religious houſe in Canterbury, not noticed before, his conjectures on which were approved by Dr. John Thorpe, of Rocheſter. An account of the endowment of the vicarage of Weſtfield in Suſſex, by Richard ſecond biſhop of Chicheſter, 1249, in the hands of Sir Peter Webſter, bart. Account of the amphitheatre in the garden of the nuns of Fidelite at Angers: the arena 150 feet diameter, outer wall 20 feet thick, the caveæ 14 feet long and wide, with layers of Roman brick and ſtone 3 or 4 feet aſunder. In 1733, his life of archbiſhop Kempe was in forwardneſs for preſs, and he ſollicited aſſiſtance for it from MSS. See his explanation of a Roman inſcription, p. 86. He is ſtill living, prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of Whittington, co. Derby.

(*t*) Author of "The State of Ruſſia, 1716," 8vo, and "An Account of the ſtopping of Dagenham breach, 1721," 8vo. He reſided many years in Ruſſia, having been recommended to the czar Peter while in England, as a perſon capable of ſerving him on ſeveral occaſions relating to his new deſign of eſtabliſhing a fleet, making his rivers navigable, &c. He was taken into his ſervice at a ſalary of £300. per annum, with travelling charges and ſubſiſtence money on whatever ſervice he ſhould be employed, beſides a farther reward to his ſatisfaction at the concluſion of any work he ſhould finiſh. After ſome converſation with the czar himſelf, particularly towards making a communication between the rivers Volga and Don, he was employed on this work three ſummers ſucceſſively; but not being properly ſupplied with men, partly on account of the ill ſucceſs of his Czariſh majeſty's arms againſt the Swedes at the battle of Narva, and partly by the diſcouragement of the governor of Aſtracan, he was ordered at the end of 1707 to ſtop, and next year employed in refitting the ſhips at Veroniſe, and 1709 in making the river of that name navigable; but after repeated diſappointments and fruitleſs applications for his ſalary, he at laſt quitted the kingdom under the protection of Mr. Whitworth the Engliſh ambaſſador in 1712. See his Narrative in the Preface to "The State of Ruſſia." In 1721 he was employed in ſtopping, with ſucceſs, the breach at Dagenham, wherein ſeveral other undertakers had failed; and the ſame year about the harbour at Dublin, to the objections againſt which he then publiſhed an anſwer. He died February 11, 1733.

(*u*) Afterwards Biſhop of Oſſory, author of "Travels into Egypt, &c." 2 vols. fol. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 171. 561.

Joſeph

Joſeph Pole, of Berlin, Jeweller, Seal-cutter, and Engraver. Feb. 8, 1753.
ALEXANDER POPE, Eſq. Author of Eſſay on Criticiſm, Windſor, &c. October 31, 1728; died 1744.
Rev. Morgan Powell, Kirton.
Sir Andrew Michael Ramſay, Knt. of St. Lazarus, F.R.S. March 12, 1729(x).
George Ravenſcroft, Eſq. Wykeham Hall; died 1752, interred in Wykenham Chapel.
John Ravenſcroft, Eſq. Luffenham.
Rev. Benjamin Ray, perpetual Curate of Cowbitt and Surfleet, Sept. 5, 1723. became honorary on his removing to Sleford School and Curacy, May 2, 1727, again was Regular Member, June 1729 (y).

John

(x) Author of "The Life of Cyrus," "The Philoſophical Principles of Natural "and Revealed Religion unfolded, in a Geometrical Order," Glaſgow, 1751; 2 vols. 4to." and an edition of "The Life and Works of Fenelon," propoſals for a tranſlation of which laſt by Mr. Gifford of the Temple were circulated 1734. He was born June 9, 1686. Died May 6, 1743.

(y) A moſt ingenious and worthy man, poſſeſſed of good learning, but ignorant of the world; indolent and thoughtleſs, and often very abſent. He was a native of Spalding, where he was educated under Dr. Neve, and afterwards admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was perpetual curate of Surfleet, of which he gave an account to the Society, and curate of Cowbite, which is a chapel to Spalding, in the gift of truſtees. His hermitage of oſiers and willows there was celebrated by William Jackſon of Boſton, in a MS. heroic poem, in the introduction of which are the following lines;

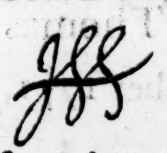
——— Deign to view
The humbleſt landſkip that the Muſe ere drew,
To follow nature yet ſhe makes her aim,
Nature, in atoms and in worlds the ſame;
The ſame true judgement in deſcription lies,
In drawing heroes or in drawing flies.
In lowly Cowbit loſt in fogs obſcene,
As Windſor foreſt of eternal green;
Yet if ſome painter ſhould attempt a face
Of Venus, or of ——'s mortal grace,
And fail, his vanity incurs more ſhame,
Than if he dampt the eyes of meaner dame;
So ill-drawn Cowbit ſhall itſelf excuſe,
And the dull ſubject ſcreen the duller Muſe.

He communicated to the Royal Society an account of a water-ſpout raiſed off the land in Deeping fen, printed in their Tranſactions, vol. XLVII. p. 447, and of an ancient coin to Gent. Mag. 1744. There are ſeveral diſſertations by him in

John Michael Reyesbrack, Statuary, London (z).
John Rowning, M. A. (a).

Charles

this miscellany. He was Secretary to the Society 1735. (pp. 57, 58. 63.) Mr. Pegge, about 1758, had a consultion with Dr. Taylor, residentiary of St. Paul's, and a friend of Ray's, to get him removed to better situations; and the Dr. was inclined to do it: but on better information, and mature consideration, it was thought then too late to transplant him. He died a bachelor at Spalding in 1760. See his communications to the Society, pp. 57, 58. 63. He also communicated in MS. "The truth of the Christian religion demonstrated from the report that was propagated throughout the Gentile world about the birth of Christ, that a Messiah "was expected, and from the authority of heathen writers, and from the coins of "the Roman emperors to the beginning of the second general persecution under "Domitian," in ten sections, never printed. Also a MS. catalogue of household goods, furniture, and ten pictures, removed out of the presence chamber, 26 Charles II. 14 Dec. 1668, from Mr. Brown, and of others taken out of the cupboard in her chamber 24 Dec. 1668, by Mr. Church, which were carried into Sir



own lodgings. These were in number 69. Percy Church, Esq. was sometime page of honour and equerry to the queen mother Henietta Maria.

A MS. catalogue of Italian princes, palaces, and paintings, 1735, now in the Society's Museum.

1740, a large and well-written history of the life and writings of the great botanist, his namesake, by Mr. Dale, which was read and approved.

John Ray's account of Cuba, where he was on shore some months.

Mr. Johnson calls him his *kinsman*, and says in honour of him, he finds the inscription on the lower ledge of an altar tomb, on which lies a mutilated alabaster knight in armour and mail in Gosberkirke als Gosberton chapel, now a school at Surfleet, to belong to Nicholas *Rie*, who was sheriff of Lincolnshire 5 and 6 Edw. I. 1278, and died 1279 or 80. The inscription was then in Saxon capitals:

Hic jacet Nicolaus Rey
miles et Edmundus filius
ejus - - - animabus propiti-
etur Deus. Amen.

It is now (1782) mutilated and shut up by wainscot, so that only the six last words and part of the first remain.

(z) Died Jan. 8, 1770. See Anecdotes of Painting, vol. IV. p. 95—98.

(a) John Rowning, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and afterwards rector of Anderby in Lincolnshire, in the gift of that society, was an ingenious mechanic, mathematician, and philosopher. In 1738 he printed at Cambridge in octavo, "A "Compendious System of Natural Philosophy." This was afterwards reprinted with additions in 1745. He was a constant attendant of the meetings of this Society. His only daughter and executrix married Thomas Brown of Spalding, Esq. He died at

Charles Reynolds, Son of the Biſhop of Lincoln, Chancellor of Lincoln, Proctor for the Clergy of the Dioceſe in Convocation, September 28, 1727; died Oct. 5, 1766.
Richard Reynolds, Biſhop of Lincoln, September 7, 1727 (*b*).
Rev. Richard Reynolds, M. A. St. John's, Camb. February 8, 1753.
John Richards, jun. Spalding, December 28, 1752.
Sigiſmund Richardſon, Merchant, Spalding, October 9, 1746; 1747-8.
John Rigden, Subdean of St. John's, Camb. March 3, 1725.
John Roberts, Surgeon, Canterbury.
Rev. Matthew Robinſon (*c*), Schoolmaſter of Boſton; died 1745.
John Rogerſon, Apothecary. March 1, 1732-3.
Rev. John Romeley, Schoolmaſter of Wroot near Epworth (*d*).
John Rowell, Prop. Tranſlator of Monſ. Lambert's Letters on Education, 1746. March 21, 1723. R (*e*).
Thomas Rutherforth, St. John's C. Cambridge (*f*), D.D. Jan. 28, 1741-2.

Thomas his lodgings in Carey-ſtreet near Lincoln's-Inn Fields, at the end of November 1771, aged 72.

In the Cambridge Chronicle of January 11, 1772, was an Epitaph by J. M. [Joſeph Mills] dated from Cowbite, where he ſucceeded his uncle Mr. Ray, ſaid to be in the manner of Ben Jonſon. Of that let others judge:

Underneath this ſtone is laid
Rowning's philoſophic head,
Who, when alive, did ever pleaſe,
By friendly mirth and ſocial eaſe.

Mr. Rowning was an ingenious but not well-looking man, tall, ſtooping in the ſhoulders, and of a ſallow down-looking countenance. He had a brother a great mechanic and famous watchmaker, at Newmarket.

(*b*) He died 1743, and was buried in the chancel at Bugden without any memorial, though there is a flat ſtone inſcribed to his lady the Hon. Sarah Reynolds, who died April 7, 1740; and to his daughter the Hon. Anna Sophia Reynolds, who died Auguſt 20, 1737.

(*c*) B. A. Fellow of Brazen Noſe Coll. Oxford, Curate of Sutton St. Mary.

(*d*) He was clerk to Mr. Johnſon, ſtudied divinity, and took his degree in Lincoln coll. Oxford, under that divine poet Samuel Weſley, rector of Epworth, who gave him his firſt education himſelf, and employed him as an amanuenſis. In 1730 he gave the Society an account of the manors, villages, ſeats, and church of Althorp in that part of Lincolnſhire.

(*e*) Firſt Preſident of the Peterborough Society.

(*f*) Son of the rev. Thomas Rutherforth, rector of Papworth Everard in the county of Cambridge, who had made large collections for an hiſtory of that county, He was born October 13, 1712; appointed Regius Profeſſor of Divinity, rector of Shenfield in Eſſex, and of Barley in Hertfordſhire, and archdeacon of Eſſex.

Eſſex. He communicated a curious correction of Plutarch's deſcription of the inſtrument uſed to renew the Veſtal fire (vit. Num.) συνευον]ος εις εν κεν]ρον, as relating to the triangle with which the inſtrument was formed, and not to the inſtrument, as miſtaken by Lipſius de Veſtalibus (c. 8.) and Catrou; ſo that the triangle which hollowed the inſtrument will be iſoſceles, whoſe two equal legs converged from a circumference to a centre, i. e. a quadrant with the curve ſide *h*, *g*, απο τωλευρας of this mixt triangle; for Plutarch does not ſay it was a plain one. It was nothing but a concave ſpeculum, whoſe principal focus which collected the rays is not in the centre of concavity, but at the diſtance of half a diameter from its ſurface: but ſome of the antients thought otherwiſe, as appears from Prop. 31. of Euclid's Catoptrics; and though this piece has been thought ſpurious, and this error a proof thereof, the Sophiſt and Plutarch might each know as little of mathematics.



Of Dr. Rutherforth's "Eſſay on the nature and obligations of Virtue," ſee p. 404. He publiſhed "Two Sermons preached at Cambridge 1747," 8vo. "A Syſtem of "Natural Philoſophy, Cambridge, 1748," 2 vols. 4to. "A letter to Dr. Middleton "in defence of biſhop Sherlock on Prophecy, 1750," 8vo. "A Diſcourſe on Mi-"racles, 1751," 8vo. "Inſtitutes of Natural Law, 1754," 2 vols. 8vo. "A Charge "to the Clergy of Eſſex," 1753, 4to. reprinted with three others in 1763, 8vo; "Two Letters to Dr. Kennicott, 1761 and 1762." "A Vindication of the Right of "Proteſtant Churches to require the Clergy to ſubſcribe to an eſtabliſhed Confeſſion "of Faith and Doctrines, in a Charge delivered at a Viſitation, July 1766. Cambr. "1766," 8vo. A ſecond the ſame year. "A Letter to Archdeacon Blackburn, 1767," 8vo. on the ſame ſubject. He died Oct. 5, 1771, aged 59, having married a ſiſter of the late Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, bart. of Albins in Eſſex, by whom he had two ſons, Thomas, who died an infant, and Thomas Abdy, now in orders, rector in his own right of Theydon Gernon in the ſame county, who ſucceeded to the eſtate and title of his maternal uncle, and married Jan. 13, 1778, a daughter of James Hayes, eſq. of Helliport, and bencher of the Middle Temple by whom he has iſſue. The following mural epitaph is erected to the memory of the doctor in his church at Barley:

Sacred
to the memory of the Rev[d]
Tho[s] Rutherforth, S. T. P.
formerly fellow of, and one of the public
tutors in S[t] John's college, Cambridge; and,
at the time of his death, King's profeſſor of
Divinity in that univerſity; Archdeacon of Eſſex,
Rector of Shenfield in the ſame county, and alſo
of this pariſh. He married Charlotte Elizabeth,
one of the daughters of Sir William Abdy, Baronet,
of Cobham, in the county of Surry, by whom he left
one ſon, Thomas Abdy Rutherforth. He was
born on the 13th of October, 1712, and died on the 5th
of that month, 1771, in the 59th year of his age.
He was eminent no leſs for his piety and integrity

Thomas Sadler, Deputy Clerk of the Pells (*g*).

* William Sandes (*h*), Architect, Carver in Stone. May 16, 1745; died 1751.

Lord Charles Scott, Chriſt Church, Oxon (*i*).

Rev. Dr. Thomas Sharp, Rector of Rothbury, Prebendary of Durham, and Archdeacon of Northumberland (*k*).

than his extenſive learning; and filled every
public ſtation in which he was placed with
general approbation. In private life, his behaviour
was truely amiable. He was eſteemed, beloved,
and honoured by his family and friends;
and his death was ſincerely lamented
by all who had ever heard of his
well deſerved character.

Underneath, on a marble ſlab, is the following inſcription:

Hic . Chriſtum . Expect .
Breves . Parentum . Deliciæ .
Thomas . Rutherforth .
Qui . Natus . Tert . Id . Mai .
MDCCLIII .
Dies . LXXIV . Vixit .

Thomas . Rutherforth .
In . Acad . Cantab . S . T . P . Regius .
Qui . Annum . agens . LX.
Mortuus Eſt iii . Non . Oct.
MDCCLXXI.

(*g*) He lived in Cecil Street 1738, and had a fine collection of drawings of churches at Rome, and a capital collection of medals, now in Dr. Hunter's muſeum. A ſouth proſpect of Hatfield houſe was engraved from his drawing by James Collins, 1700.

(*h*) Mr. Sandes drew three plans and deſigns of ſtages and upright for a new manſion-houſe at Burton Pedwardine, near Stamford, in this county, for Thomas Orby Hunter, eſq. lord of that manor; who was himſelf a curious draftman, and deſigned the houſe himſelf, but altered his mind, and added to his houſe at Croyland.

(*i*) Brother of Francis earl of Dalkeith, ſecond ſon of Francis ſecond duke of Buccleugh, and great-grandſon of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth. He died at Oxford unmarried 1747.

(*k*) He was collated Oct. 18, 1732, to a prebend in the tenth ſtall, Durham, and inſtalled by proxy 31ſt of ſame month, and in perſon December 1. He was alſo prebendary of York and Southwell, and died at Durham March 16, 1758, aged 64 years. Beſides other pieces, he wrote ſeveral againſt the eſpouſers of Mr. Hutchinſon's doctrines. See alſo Mrs. Cockburne's Works, vol. ii. 8vo.

George

George Shelvocke (*l*), Eſq. Secretary of the Poſt Office General.
William Shaw, Eſq. St. James's, Weſtminſter, March 27, 1729.
Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart. Pr. Coll. M. & R. S (*m*).
Abel Smith, Banker and Merchant, Nottingham, owner of Monks Houſe.
Humphry Smith, Eſq. July 13, 1738. Died 1742.
Rev. Robert Smyth, Rector of Wodſton, near Peterborough, March 12, 1726 (*n*).
Matthew Snow, Middle Temple, December 24, 1724.
Rev. Richard Southgate, St. John's, Cambridge, Cur. of Weſton, May 24, 1753 (*o*).

(*l*) See p. 413. Mr. Shelvocke was the ſon of Captain George Shelvocke, who made a voyage round the world in the year 1718, in which he accompanied his father. The narrative of this voyage he republiſhed in the year 1757. He alſo was tranſlator of "Memoirs of the Life of M. du Gue Trouin, Chief of a Squa-"dron in the Royal Navy of France," the ſecond edition of which was publiſhed in 1743, 12mo. He died March 12, 1760.

(*m*) Died 1752.

(*n*) He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, under the tuition of the late Dr. Newcome, maſter of that college, and dean of Rocheſter; was an indefatigable Antiquary, and had made large collections for a Hiſtory of the Sheriffs throughout England, to which Mr. Johnſon prefixed an introduction on the dignity, uſe, and authority of theſe great civil officers from Henry II. where the liſt commenced, to Alfred, and ſupplied it to Egga earl of Lincoln, A. D. 716. Mr. Smith had collected Sheriffs, Abbots, Priors, and Heads of religious houſes, from Sir John Cotton's 38 MS. rolls, copied from thoſe at Weſtminſter, t. E. I. He greatly aſſiſted Mr. Carter, a ſchoolmaſter at Cambridge, in his Hiſtory of that Town and Univerſity, and whatever is valuable in thoſe works muſt be attributed to him. He wrote a moſt ſingular hand, and crowded his lines ſo cloſe together that they entangled in one another ſo that it was difficult to read his letters. Mr. Cole held a correſpondence with him for ſome time. He died 1761, and was buried at Woodſon, where he has the following epitaph:

In memory of the Rev. Robert Smyth,
thirty-three years rector of this pariſh,
a ſincere honeſt man and a good Chriſtian.
His utmoſt endeavours were
to benefit mankind, and relieve the poor:
He was a laborious and correct Antiquarian.
Died the 15th of September, 1761, aged 62 years.

After the ſtricteſt enquiry for his Hiſtory of Sheriffs, I had the mortification to learn that it is ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed, with the reſt of his papers, by a drunken illiterate brother.

(*o*) Curate of St. Giles's, London. An excellent medalliſt, engaged in drawing up an hiſtorical account of Dr. Hunter's Saxon coins, and juſt now preſented by the Duke of Ancaſter to the ſmall rectory of Little Steeping, co. Lincoln, Jan. 1783.

Rev. Joſeph Sparke, Regiſter of the Church of Peterborough, S. A. S. October 4, 1722; died 1740 (*p*).
Joſhua Spurrier. Apr. 20, 1727. R.
Dr. Thomas Stack (*q*), at Dr. Mead's, Ormond-ſtreet.
William Stagg, Coadjutor and Gardiner to the Society, in whoſe houſe he dwelled.
Rev. William Stannyforth.
William Stennett, Delineator, Boſton (*r*).
George Stevens, Junior. Jan. 2, 1723. R.
Edmund Stevens, Merchant, London, September 26, 1723.
Alexander Stewart, M. D. F.R. and A.S. July 17, 1740. Died 1742.
William Stukeley, M.D. September 6, 1722 (*s*).
John Swynfen, Eſq. Madras. Died 1747.
Thomas Sympſon, Maſter of the Works of the Cathedral of Lincoln. March 12, 1740 (*t*).

(*p*) Of him ſee p. 92; and Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 34. 522. 532.

(*q*) Dr. Stack tranſlated the "Medica Sacra" of Dr. Mead; and was the author of one of the lives of his patron, publiſhed after Mead's death. Dr. Stack was living in 1754.

(*r*) See p. 413. Mr. Stennett was a merchant at Boſton, and a fine draughtſman. He drew the churches of Boſton and Walpole, both engraved (the former 1715 and 1734): a copy of the latter beautiful church, not far from Lejune, is now in Boſton. Others with their monuments in Keſteven and N. Holland, of which he had a good collection: the monuments at Tatteſhall, the burying place of the earls of Lincoln and their anceſtors, lords of the place; thoſe at Spilſby, of the Ancaſter and Willoughby family; Braunſton's monument at Wiſbeach, and others at Edenham and Melton Mowbray (Spald. Soc. Mſs). His drawing of Kirton church was ſent about thirty years ago to Dr. Stukeley, who gave it to the Society of Antiquaries, and an engraving was made of it. He died at Boſton about twenty-two years ago; but as he depended on the benevolence of his friends during the latter part of his life, his papers were diſperſed at his death, and few or none are now to be met with.

(*s*) Of him ſee the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 621—626.

(*t*) Of him and his collections for the church and city of Lincoln, ſee p. 83. He communicated to the Society 1740-1 an account of the regiſters at Lincoln from the time of Biſhop Welles 1209, with endowments of all vicarages in this dioceſe in his time; and of the dean and chapter's regiſters from 1304. A noble copy of *Taxatio Eccleſiarum* t. E. I. 1293. A large volume of rubrics, entitled, "*De Ordinacionibus Cantariarum* of the church and city," whence he extracted forty-five chantries in the minſter and twelve in the city; the foundation of Meere hoſpital, within the city and liberties, by Simon de Ropſhee, lord of the Meere about 1240; of the mayor and *prepoſiti* or bailiffs, which occur as witneſſes from 5 H. III. 1220 for about 100, years before the common catalogues begin. The peruſal of theſe regiſters helped him to many names of ſtreets and lanes, &c. for his hiſtorical collections, which he was then about methodizing. Theſe, in one volume folio, fairly written, are now in the hands of his ſon, one of the vicars choral in this church.

Hon. Talbot Touchett, Alford, May 4, 1727; died 1745.
Rev. John Tatham, M. A. Vicar of Whaploud, February 8, 1753.
Dr. Cornewall Tathwell, Stamford, Fellow of St. John's, Oxford, and Vicar of Hitchin (*u*).
Dawſon Tavernor, Surgeon. Aug. 24, 1738. Died 1743.
Edward Taylor, Eſq. Inner Temple, December 24, 1724.
Dr. John Taylor, A. M. Chancellor of the Dioceſe (*x*).
James Theobald, Eſq. Merchant, Norfolk Street (*y*).
John Toller jun. Eſq. Lincoln's Inn, December 24, 1724.
John Topham, a Sea Officer, Auguſt 28, 1729.
Rev. Charles Townſend, M. B. Curate of Spalding and Deeping. Jan. 23. 1734.
Thomas Townſend, Vicar of Pinchbeck and Goſberton, October 12, 1727; died 1751.
Sigiſmund Trafford, Eſq. Dunton Hall, in Tidd. November 4, 1724; died 1740 (*z*).
Rev. Charles Trimnell, Vicar of Biccar.
James Verney, Painter, February 8, 1753.
George Vertue (*a*), Painter and Engraver, S. A. S. March 6, 1728; died 1756.
Robert Vyner, Eſq. Knight of the Shire. May 6, 1725.
Rev. —— Walker, Lecturer of Wiſbeach.
Richard Wallin, Eſq. (of St. Jago de la Vega) Spalding. Son-in-law to Mr. Johnſon.
Thomas Wallis, M. D. Stamford.

(*u*) See p. 412—416.
(*x*) He died 1766. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 62. 68. See pp. 83.
(*y*) Secretary to the Antiquary Society 172$\frac{7}{8}$; died Feb. 20, 1759.
(*z*) He wrote an eſſay on draining, particularly Bedford Level, 1729, 8vo. He married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Lord Mayor of London. A monument for them by Rysbrach was erected in St. Mary's Church, as alſo to the memory of his father John Sigiſmund. He rebuilt Dunton-hall at the expence of 22,000*l.* on the model of Buckingham houſe, and left it to Sigiſmund his nephew and adopted heir, whoſe ſon Clement, admitted of C. C. C. Cambridge about 1755, pulled it down as ſoon as he came to the poſſeſſion of it, and ſold the materials and furniture for 1000*l.*; but removed the family pictures and painted glaſs to his ſeat at Dereham. He married Miſs Southwell, ſiſter of Edward Southwell, Eſq. of Wisbeach caſtle, 1760, by whom he has iſſue, but they are ſince parted. He was knighted, 1761, on carrying up an addreſs.
(*a*) See p. 425; his life by Mr. Walpole in his Catalogue of Engravers; and the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 237. He died 1756.

Edward Walpole (*b*), Eſq. Dunſton, Auguſt 9, 1733.
John Ward, Apothecary, Spalding, November 9, 1727.
Philip Ward, Eſq. Inner Temple, September 11, 1729.
Robert Warren, D. D. Miniſter of Bow, Eſſex, Jan. 30, 1728; died 1740.
James Weeks, Painter.
Richard Welby, Eſq. Welbourn,
Rev. Samuel Weſley, Rector of Epworth and Wroot, Jan. 9, 1723 (*c*).

Rev.

(*b*) This gentleman was a Roman Catholic of an ancient and noble family. He died at his mother's houſe in Glouceſter Street, near Red Lion Square, April 27, 1740, in the 38th year of his age, after a long indiſpoſition. He was author of an Imitation of the ſixth Satire of the firſt book of Horace, inſcribed to Sir Richard Ellis, bart. a tranſlation of Sannazarius, and other pieces.

(*c*) He was born at Winterborn Whitchurch in Dorſetſhire, where his father was vicar, as his grandfather had been of Charmouth in the ſame county before the Reſtoration. He was educated at the free ſchool at Dorcheſter, and then in a private academy among the Diſſenters, whom he ſoon left, and admitted a ſervitor, at the age of 18, of Exeter College, Oxford, 1684. He was chaplain to the marquis of Normanby, afterwards duke of Buckingham, who recommended him for an Iriſh biſhopric. He proceeded A.B. 1688, and taking orders, was rector of South Ormeſby in the county of Lincoln; where he wrote "The Life of Chriſt, an heroic Poem, 1693," folio; dedicated to the Queen, reprinted with large additions and corrections in 1697; "The Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament atttempted in Verſe, and "adorned with three hundred and thirty ſculptures, engraved by J. Sturt," 3 volumes, 12mo, 1704, addreſſed to Queen Anne in a poetical dedication. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Epworth in the ſame county, and died April 25, 1735. He was a very voluminous author; having publiſhed, beſide other things, "Maggots, "or Poems on ſeveral ſubjects, 1685," 8vo; "Elegies on Queen Mary and Arch-"biſhop Tillotſon, 1695," folio; "A Letter concerning the Education of the "Diſſenters in their private Academies, 1703," and "A Defence of it," 12mo. "A Treatiſe on the Sacrament;" and "Diſſertationes in Librum Jobi;" for which laſt propoſals were circulated in 1729, and which was finiſhed after his death, and publiſhed by his ſon Samuel, 1736. His poetry, which is far from being excellent, incurred the cenſure of Garth; but he made ample amends for it by the goodneſs of his life. He left an exceedingly numerous family of children; four of whom are not unknown in the annals of Engliſh literature: 1. Samuel (of whom ſee note *d*), 2. 3. *John* and *Charles* Weſley, the two celebrated Methodiſt Preachers, the former admitted at Lincoln college, the other at Brazen-noſe college. 4. Mrs. Wright, authoreſs of ſeveral Poems printed in the ſixth volume of the Poetical Calendar. See Ath. Oxon. II. 963, Birch's Life of Tillotſon, p. 307. 343, 2d edit. and Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 91, who printed his Job in a beautiful type, illuſtrated with cuts, and ſupported by a reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers. This appears to have been the moſt laboured of its author's numerous works. He collated all the copies he could meet with of the original and the Greek and other verſions

Rev. Samuel Weſley, jun. M. A. one of the Uſhers of Weſtminſter School, Sept. 18, 1729 (*d*).
James Weſt, S. R. and A. S. Secretary to the Lords of the Treaſury, February 19, 1729 (*e*); died 1772.
—— Earl of Weſtmorland (*f*).
John Weyman. March 26, 1724; died October 16, 1735. R.
Rev. Robert Whatley, M. A. Prebendary of York (*g*).
Hon. Thomas Whichcott, Knt. of the Shire.
Sir Francis Whichcotte, Bart. Aſwardby, April 22, 1725.
Samuel Whiting, Maſter of the Free School Spalding. June 12, 1729. R.
Iſaac Whood, Painter, S. A. S. Bloomſbury, March 6, 1721; died 1752 (*h*).

William

ſions and editions; and after his labours and his library had been burnt with his houſe (which it ſeems had ſuffered the like fate once before about the year 1707) he reſumed the taſk in the decline of life, oppreſt with gout and palſey through long habit of ſtudy. Among other aſſiſtances, he particularly acknowledges that of his three ſons, and his friend Maurice Johnſon. (Prolegom. p. 1. 5, 6.)

(*d*) Son of the preceding, ſcholar and near 20 years uſher of Weſtminſter School, whence he was elected as a king's ſcholar to Chriſt Church, Oxford. He was author of two excellent poems, "The Battle of the Sexes," and "The Priſons opened," and of another called the "Pariſh Prieſt," a Poem, upon a clergyman lately deceaſed, a very dutiful and ſtriking Eulogy on his wife's father *, which are all printed among his poems and ſeveral humourous tales, in 4to, 1736, and after his death, in 12mo, 1743. He gave to the Spalding Society an annulet that had touched the heads of the three Kings of Cologne, whoſe names were in black letters within. He died Nov. 6, 1739, aged 49, being at that time head maſter of Tiverton School; but never preſented to any eccleſiaſtical benefice. He was buried in the church-yard at Tiverton His epitaph may be ſeen at the end of his life, prefixed to his poems, 1743.

Since this and the preceding note were written, the Printer has been favoured with an account of the Weſley family, as curious as it is undoubtedly authentic. It is too long, however, to incorporate with theſe notes; and, as an abridgement would be an injury to the public as well as to our excellent correſpondent, it is annexed to this liſt, and preſerved entire in the following pages.

(*e*) See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, p. 101.

(*f*) John Fane, chancellor of Oxford, died Aug. 25, 1762, aged upwards of 80.

(*g*) Rector of Tofts, in the county of Norfolk. He publiſhed a ſermon on Agrippa's words to Paul, that went through two editions, and a viſitation ſermon at Eaſter. Alſo 1739 three letters giving an account of his travels into Germany, &c. 1721-2.

(*h*) A famous copier of portraits. He painted portraits in red and black lead; etched a poor view of Roſamond's bower at Woodſtock; and died in Bloomsbury ſquare, Feb. 24, 1752, aged 63. He was remarkable for his humour and happy application of paſſages in Hudibras. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, IV. 36. When the houſe at Wooburn was rebuilt by the late Duke of Bedford, the old gallery

* In the Minutes of the Spalding Society, in 1730, it is entered under the title of "The Pariſh Prieſt: a "Poem. On John Berry, M. A. Vicar of Watton, Norfolk." It was firſt printed by Mr. Bowyer in November 1731, in a ſeparate 4to pamphlet, and a ſecond edition in 1732.

William Willesby, Esq. of Bergry-house. October 24, 1728.
Rev. Frederick Williams, M. A. Sutton.
Browne Willis, Whaddon Hall (*i*); died 1760, æt. 78.
Philip Williams, D. D. President of St. John's College, October 10, 1726; died 1749 (*k*).
Lieut. George Williamson. of the Train.
Hon. Col. Adam Williamson, Governor of the Tower, June 15, 1727; died 1747.
Rev. Bernard Wilson (*l*), D. D. Newark.
Capt. Alexander Wilson, March 8, 1738.
John Wilson, Esq. March 8, 1738; died 1746.
Robert Wilby, Vicar of Moulton, July 9, 1724.
Rev. Abraham Wilcox, A. M. June 21, 1722.
John Wingfield, Esq. of Tickencoat, and Hertford Coll. Oxford, February 8, 1753 (*m*).
Rev. Fred. Wheatley, D. D. Peakirke; died 1746.

was preserved; and Whood, who was esteemed one of the best copyers of portraits in the kingdom, was engaged for many years to copy the portraits of every collateral relation of the family that could be met with. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Samuel Gale and Dr. Ducarel.

(*i*) F. A. S. See the Life of Mr. Bowyer, pp. 248. 582. 645.

(*k*) See p. 194. Rector of Stanton in Norfolk, p. 418.

(*l*) He died 30 April, 1772, being at that time vicar of Newark and prebendary of Worcester. In the early part of his life he was prebendary of Lincoln. In 1729 he published the first volume, in folio, of Monsr. de Thou's History of his own time; in which work it is imagined he proceeded no further. Soon afterwards he received a great accession to his fortune by the will of Sir George Markham, a bequest which, being censured by that gentleman's relations, obliged him to print a defence of himself against their aspersions (in 4to, 7 pages). He was frequently in disputes with his town's-people, and among other things we find in print the following pieces by himself, or in answer to him, viz. "An Account of the donations to the parish of Newark upon Trent, by a Parishioner. Lond. 1748," 4to; on the preface to which were published, "Remarks by a M——r of P——m—t." 1751. 4to. Printed [by one of the church-wardens] "not for the abuse, but the real use, and lasting service of the parishioners. 1751." 4to. This was followed by "An impartial relation of some late parish transactions at N———k, containing a full and circumstantial answer to a late libel, entituled, Remarks on a book, entituled, An account of the donations to the parish of N———k. 1751." 8vo. "A discourse addressed to the inhabitants of Newark, against the misapplication of public charities, and enforced from the following text, Eccles. vi. 1. By the Rev. Bernard Wilson, D. D. vicar of Newark and prebend of Worcester. To which is added a more full and true account of the very considerable and numerous benefactions left to the town of Newark than has hitherto been published. Lond. 1768." 4to. Dr. Wilson has a most striking epitaph in Newark church, with particulars of his posthumous charities, the benefit of which the poor lost by the mortmain act.

(*m*) A relation of the founder. See p. 434.

The

The character of Sir ISAAC NEWTON. late an honoured member and patron of this Society, written, as ſuppoſed, by the rev. and learned Dr. Francis Lockyer, dean of Peterborough, and communicated by the rev. and learned Mr. Neve, from him, Jan. 7, 1728; reduced into an epitaph and tranſmitted to Roger Gale, Eſq. by the Secretary, 1730; and afterwards given to the Hon. Sir Richard Ellys, bart. a member, and an acquaintance of Mr. Conduit.

M. S.
Incomparabilis viri Domini ISAACI NEWTONI, equitis aurati,
ſui ſæculi philoſophorum facile principis;
Qui ſummam propter probitatem morum & egregia merita
per plures annos regiæ fuit rei monetariæ Britan. præfectus.
Ob ſophiam Soc. Regiæ Londini Præſidens
ob amorem in natale ſolum Lindi Colinenſe
Soc. Generoſæ Spaldingiis ſocius.
PHILOSOPHIAM NATURALEM
fabellis verborumque portentis deformatam
veris clariſque idæis inſtruxit;
per orbes inextricabiles vorticeſque inſanos errantem
in finibus certis concluſit;
vacillantem & pedem figere neſciam
in firmiſſimo experimentorum fundamento conſtituit,
& in æternum ſtabilivit;
eam denique Theologiæ ancillantem & de Atheiſmo triumphantem
orbi exhibuit.
Humanæ ſcientiæ limites novit
Quouſque progredi datum ſit,
&, quod magis,
ubi ſiſtendum.
Hinc uti ſe ſcire non ſuperbiit,
ita neſcire non erubuit.
Nullius opinioni mancipatus,
minime omnium ſuæ;
Veri indagator & arbiter;
Falſi nihil aut intellectui ejus fraudem
aut voluntati vim facere potuit;
adeo illum mens ſolers animuſque integer
undique tutum præſtitere.
Poſt longam annorum ſeriem
in doctrinæ ſtudiis promovendis
erroribuſque detegendis
fæliciter exactam
placide tandem emigravit
ad veri rectique originem
fontemque perennem
A. S. H. 1727.

The following epitaph deſigned for Sir Iſaac Newton, and ſuppoſed to be made by Mr. Pope, is a little different from that in Pope's Works:

ISAACUS NEWTON hic jacet,
Quem immortalem cœli natura, tempus, oſtendunt.
Mortalem hoc marmor fatetur.

Nature and all her works lay hid in night;
God ſaid, Let NEWTON be, and all was light.

This other was aſcribed to Beaupré Bell, who transferred it to his ingenious friend, J. Jortin, M. A.

Marmor hoc æternum ſtet
ſacrum honori Magnæ Britanniæ
Quæ Iſaacum Newtonum (Lincolnienſem) hic ſepultum
orbi dediſſe gloriatur.

Epitaph on Mr. Caſtle, (ſee p. xvii.)

EDMUNDUS CASTLE, S. T. B. hujus Eccleſiæ Rector,
C. C. C. apud Cantabrigienſes Cuſtos, Decanus Herefordienſis,
Obiit Jun. 6, 1750, ætat. 52.
Quiſquis es
Qui nuperam virtutem faſtidioſe premis,
Morum antiquorum et priſci temporis Laudator,
Scias
Neque Literis inſtructiorem,
Neque Moribus ſimpliciorem,
Vetuſtatem exhibuiſſe.
Fidem, Juſtitiam, Pietatem
(Siquis unquam) vere excoluit:
Summa caritate ſuos complexus eſt;
Suos autem duxit Humanum Genus.
SUSANNA CASTLE,
Wife of the late Rev. Mr. CASTLE, B. D. Rector of this Pariſh,
Departed this life February 21, 1766, aged 66.

Epitaph on Dr. Rutherforth's father, in the church of Papworth Agnes, co. Cambridge: See p. xxxiv.

Chriſto,
a. morte . invicto.
quod . ſpem . certum . dederit .
optimorum . parentum .
THOMÆ . & . ELIZABETHÆ . RUTHERFORTH .
a . mortuis .
olim . recipiendorum .
liberi . ſuperſtites . conſecraverunt.
M DCC XLVII.

Extract from the LETTER to J. NICHOLS, referred to in p. xxxix.

" Mr. Samuel Weſley, of Epworth, in the iſle of Axholme, in Lincolnſhire, was the grandſon of Mr. Bartholomew Weſley, who was ejected by the act of Uniformity (in the year 1662) from the living of Charmouth in Dorſetſhire. He practiſed phyſic after his ejectment; but the death of his ſon John Weſley ſo affected him, that he did not ſurvive him long. This John Weſley (of whom ſee a very minute account in Calamy's *Continuation* or Supplement to the Abridgement of Baxter's Life, vol. I. p. 437—445), was ejected by the ſame rigorous act from the living of Whitchurch, near Blandford. Samuel Weſley (the ſon of John) was ſent to the univerſity; there he imbibed all the Orthodoxy of the High Church, and forgot the Nonconformity of his anceſtors. He was the author of ſeveral large works; the merit of which was by no means thought proportionable to their bulk. An heroic poem, called *The Life of Chriſt*, excited the ridicule of the Wits, particularly of Garth * in his Diſpenſary, and Swift in his Battle of the Books.

" In one of the earlier editions of the Dunciad this Mr. Weſley was honoured with a nich in the temple of " the Mighty Mother." He was placed by the ſide of a reſpectable companion, Dr. Watts.

Now all the ſuff'ring brotherhood retire,
And 'ſcape the martyrdom of jakes and fire;
A Gothic library of Greece and Rome
Well purg'd; and worthy *Weſley, Watts*, &c.

[See the learned Commentator's note, by way of *apology*, as well as explanation.] They were afterwards deprived of this *diſtinction*; and I have heard that Mr. Pope ſubſtituted other names to fill up the chaſm, on a very ſerious, though gentle, remonſtrance made to him by Dr. Watts †. " I never offended Mr. Pope," ſaid the amiable Doctor, " but have always expreſſed my admiration of his ſuperior genius. " I only wiſhed to ſee that genius more employed in the cauſe of religion; and al- " ways thought it capable of doing it great credit among the gay or the more " witty part of mankind, who have generally deſpiſed it becauſe it hath not always " been ſo fortunate as to meet with advocates of ſuch exalted abilities as Mr. Pope " poſſeſſes, and who were capable of turning the fineſt exertions of wit and genius " in its favour." The remonſtrance had its effect; and Dr. Watts was no longer to ſit in the ſeat of the Dunces. The removal of Weſley might poſſibly be owing to the interpoſition of his ſon Samuel Weſley, with whom Mr. Pope correſponded, and for whom he always expreſſed a very particular regard. I have ſeen very friendly letters of Pope to him when he was an uſher at Weſtminſter ſchool.

* " Had W—— never aim'd in verſe to pleaſe,
" We had not rank'd him with our Ogilbys:
" Still cenſures will on dull pretenders fall,
" A *Codrus* ſhould expect a *Juvenal*."

I have ſeen a MS. poem of Weſley's, in which he thus retorts on the Satyriſt:

" What wonder he ſhould Weſley Codrus call,
" Who dares ſurname *himſelf* a JUVENAL!

† I received this intelligence from my late worthy friend the Rev. Mr. Lamb of Dorcheſter; who had the information from Mr. Price, Dr. Watts's co-paſtor, and with whom he was connected both in office and friendſhip, with an unbroken union, for thirty years.

"Mr. Samuel Weſley the elder publiſhed a poetical verſion of the Old and New Teſtament; and at a very advanced age a voluminous work in Latin on the Book of Job. This laſt work was preſented to Queen Caroline by Mr. John Weſley (the celebrated father of the Methodiſts), who, in a letter to his brother Samuel, acknowledges the very courteous reception he was honoured with from her Majeſty, who gave him *bows* and *ſmiles*—but *nothing for his poor father!* The work was never held in any eſtimation by the Learned. The Engravings ſeem to have been the firſt rude efforts of an untutored boy. Nothing can be conceived more execrable!

"Old Samuel Weſley married a woman of extraordinary abilities. I think ſhe was of the family of Dr. Samuel Anneſley, a celebrated Nonconformiſt miniſter. Her letters to her children bear the marks of ſublime piety and great ſenſe; particularly one to her eldeſt ſon, on the principles of Natural Religion, which is now, or was lately, in the poſſeſſion of Dr. Prieſtley, with many others equally ſenſible and curious. This excellent pair had a very numerous offspring. Samuel Weſley, firſt an uſher at Weſtminſter ſchool, and afterwards head maſter of Blundell's ſchool at Tiverton, was the eldeſt; Charles, the preſent Methodiſt preacher, was, if I have not been miſinformed, the youngeſt.

"*Samuel* was a man of wit and learning: a High Churchman and a noted Jacobite. Sir Robert Walpole was the principal object of his political ſatires; many of which remain unpubliſhed, on account of their treaſonable tendency; for, in the rage of Jacobitiſm, he was not ſcrupulous in the ſelection of characters, but poured out the very dregs of it on Royalty itſelf. He, however, publiſhed enough to render himſelf obnoxious to the Miniſtry; ſo that little was left him but that penitence which, ariſing from mortification, only vents itſelf in abuſe. Time, however, had ſo far gotten the better of his fury againſt Sir Robert, as to change the Satyriſt into the Suppliant. I have ſeen a copy of verſes addreſſed to the great Miniſter in behalf of his poor and aged parent. But I have ſeen ſomething much better. I have in my poſſeſſion a letter of this *poor and aged parent* addreſſed to his ſon Samuel, in which he gratefully acknowledges his filial duty in terms ſo affecting, that I am at a loſs which to admire moſt, the gratitude of the parent, or the affection and generoſity of the child. It was written when the good old man was nearly fourſcore, and ſo weakened by a palſey as to be incapable of directing a pen unleſs with his left hand. I preſerve it as a curious memorial of what will make Weſley applauded when his wit is forgotten.

"Mrs. Weſley lived long enough to deplore the extravagances of her two ſons, John and Charles. She conſidered them as under *ſtrong deluſions to believe a lie*; and ſtates her objections to their enthuſiaſtic principles (particularly in the matter of *Aſſurance*) with great ſtrength of argument, in a correſpondence with their brother Samuel. He too exerted *his* beſt powers to reclaim them from their wanderings: but in vain! "*The extravagant* and *erring ſpirit*" could not be reduced to "*its own confine.*" It had burſt its bonds aſunder, and ran violently down the ſteep!

"Samuel Weſley married a woman of the name of Berry. Her father was a clergyman of the eſtabliſhed church, and rector of Watton in Norfolk. Her grandfather was a Nonconformiſt miniſter; and after his ejectment from Eaſt Down in the North of Devonſhire, reſided at Barnſtaple, where ſome of his deſcend-

* Samuel Weſley uſed to call them "*The Brethren of the New Aſſurance.*"

ants

ants continue to live in reputation.—Samuel Weſley left an only daughter, who married a Mr. Earle, an apothecary at the laſt mentioned place. They had an only daughter, who married a gentleman of the name of Manſel. She died in travail for her firſt child.

"*John* Weſley, the Methodiſt, was born about the beginning of the preſent century. Dr. Prieſtley hath in his poſſeſſion a letter from Mrs. Weſley to her ſon Samuel Weſley, who was at that time a ſcholar on the foundation at Weſtminſter. She begins the letter with lamenting the great loſs the family had ſuſtained by a fire that had happened a few days before at the parſonage at Epworth, by which they were all driven to great neceſſity. The houſe was burnt to the ground, and few things of value could be ſaved, the flames ſpread ſo rapidly. She thanks God that no lives were loſt, though for ſome time they gave up *poor Jacky* (as ſhe expreſſes herſelf); for his father had twice attempted to reſcue the child, but was beaten back by the flames. Finding all his efforts abortive, he "*reſigned him to Divine Providence.*" But parental tenderneſs prevailed over human fears, and Mr. Weſley once more attempted to ſave his child. By ſome means, equally unexpected and unaccountable, the boy got round to a window in the front of the houſe, and was taken out—I *think* by one man's leaping on the ſhoulders of another, and thus getting within his reach. Immediately on his reſcue from this moſt perilous ſituation the roof fell in. This extraordinary incident explains a certain device in ſome of the earlier prints of John Weſley*, viz. a *houſe in flames*, with this motto from the prophet, "Is he not a brand plucked out of the burning?" Many have ſuppoſed this device to be merely *emblematical* of his ſpiritual deliverance. But from this circumſtance you muſt be convinced that it hath a *primary* as well as a *ſecondary* meaning. It is *real* as well as *alluſive*.—This fire happened when John was about ſix years old; and, if I recollect right, in the year 1707.

"I need not expatiate on the abilities of this ſingular man. They are certainly wonderful! In the early part of life he diſcovered an elegant turn for poetry; and ſome of his gayer pieces in this line are proofs of a lively fancy, and a fine claſſical taſte: I have ſeen ſome tranſlations from the Latin poets, done by him at college, which have great merit. I once had an opportunity, by the favour of his niece, of inſpecting ſome curious original papers, which throw great light on his genius and character. He had early a very ſtrong impreſſion (like Count Zinzendorf) of his deſignation to ſome extraordinary work. This impreſſion received additional force from ſome domeſtic incidents; all which his active fancy turned to his own account. His wonderful preſervation, already noticed, naturally tended to cheriſh the idea of his being deſigned by Providence to accompliſh ſome purpoſe or other that was out of the ordinary courſe of human events. There were ſome ſtrange *phænomena* perceived at the parſonage at Epworth, and ſome uncommon noiſes heard there from time to time, which he was very curious in examining into, and very particular in relating. I have little doubt but that he conſidered himſelf as the chief object of this *wonderful* viſitation. Indeed, *Samuel* Weſley's credulity was in ſome degree affected by it; ſince he collected all the evidences that tended to confirm the ſtory, arranged them with ſcrupulous exactneſs, in a MS. conſiſting of ſeveral ſheets, and which is ſtill in being. I know not what became of the Ghoſt of Epworth; unleſs, conſidered as the prelude to the *noiſe* Mr. John Weſley made on a more ample ſtage, it ceaſed to ſpeak when he began to act.

* Engraved by Vertue, from a picture of Williams's, in the year 1745.

"The dawn of Mr. Weſley's public miſſion was clouded with Myſticiſm——that ſpecies of it which affects ſilence and ſolitude; a certain inexplicable introverſion of the mind, which abſtracts the paſſions from all ſenſible objects, and, as the French Quietiſts expreſs it, perfects itſelf by an abſorption of the will and intellect, and all the faculties into the DEITY. In this "palpable OBSCURE" the excellent Fenelon loſt himſelf when he forſook the ſhades of Pindus to wander in queſt of "pure love" with Madame Guyon! Mr. Weſley purſued for a while the ſame *ignis fatuus* with Mr. William Law and the *Ghoſt* of De Renty.——A ſtate, however, ſo torpid and ignoble ill ſuited the active genius of this ſingular man. His elaſtic mind gained ſtrength by compreſſion; thence *burſting glorious*, he paſſed (as he himſelf ſomewhere ſays) "the immenſe chaſm upborn on an eagle's wings."

"His ſyſtem of Divinity, indeed, was relaxed; or rather I would ſay, it was made more commodious for general uſe. The ſpeculations of the Myſtics were too abſtracted and too much ſublimated for the conceptions of the groſs herd of mankind. Refined maxims, that have little connection with the general ſentiments and habits of the human race, were not calculated to make proſelytes by the common engines of hope and fear. The *Million* could neither be amuſed nor alarmed by principles in which the heart could *feel* no intereſt. A few minds of a peculiar texture might poſſibly take a fancy to them. But Mr. Weſley's buſineſs was with minds of every compoſition; and though the Poet ſays,

Oderunt hilarem triſtes, triſtemque jocoſi;

yet he employed himſelf to ſearch for ſome common band, by which diſpoſitions the moſt heterogeneous, and ſects the moſt diſcordant, might have a centre of union. He ſtudied mankind beyond the walls of his college; and the *Fellow of Lincoln* became, in a *certain* ſenſe, a man of the world. His penetration is wonderfully acute; and his *dexterity* in debate hath been ſo long known, that it is almoſt become proverbial. He was ever more attentive to reaſon and prudence than his great rival, George Whitefield. He was more calm in his addreſs; more candid in his ſentiments; and more reaſonable in his doctrines. He had all Whitefield's zeal and perſeverance, with double his underſtanding, and ten times more learning and ſcience. Though *Prudence* was his pole-ſtar, yet Imagination was frequently his card. He gave it all the play that was neceſſary to eſtabliſh the credit of his miſſion.

"Mr. John Weſley's prudence hath been frequently imputed to ſome ſiniſter motives; and what appeared to his friends as "the wiſdom of the ſerpent," was pronounced by his enemies to be *the craft of the wicked one*. The Zealots of the ſecond Houſe of Methodiſm ſpeak this with a full mouth. I was at Briſtol ſome years ſince, when the Hon. Mr. Shirley, by the order of my Lady Huntingdon, called him to a public account for certain expreſſions which he had uttered in ſome Charge to his *Clergy*, which ſavoured too much of the Popiſh Doctrine of the merit of good works. Various ſpeculations were formed as to the *manner* in which Mr. Weſley would evade the charge. Few conjectured right; but all ſeemed to agree in one thing; and that was, that he would *ſomehow* or *other* baffle his antagoniſt: and baffle him he *did*; as Mr. Shirley afterwards confeſſed in a very *lamentable* pamphlet, which he publiſhed on this *redoubted* controverſy. In the criſis of the diſpute, I heard a celebrated Preacher, who was one of Whitefield's ſucceſſors, expreſs his ſuſpicion of the event; "for," ſays he, "I know him of old: he is an eel; take him where you will, he will ſlip through your fingers."

"A poem,

"A poem, intituled, "Religious Diſcourſe," and publiſhed by him in one of his earlier collections, was pointed out to me, by his own niece, as a very ſtriking delineation of his diſpoſition and character. She ſaid, her father regarded it in the ſame unfavourable light. I have ſome doubt of this; for I have the original copy * now before me, with marginal corrections (chiefly *verbal*) in the hand-writing of Samuel Weſley. Had he thoroughly diſapproved of it, he would have drawn his pen acroſs the whole. His correction of particular paſſages was a tacit acknowledgement of his approbation of the reſt.

"At the beginning of the poem are theſe lines:

"But who muſt talk? Not the mere formal Sage
"Who ſpeaks the obſequious echo of the age,
"To Chriſtian lives who brings the Goſpel down,
"A Goſpel moderniz'd by ————!"

"On this *hiatus* Samuel Weſley notes in the margin — "If T——n, too hard." —— *Tillotſon* was undoubtedly meant. He was equally the object of diſlike to Methodiſts and High-churchmen. His Theology was too rational for the former; and his Politics were too moderate for the latter. The wonder is not, that John Weſley ſhould have ſhewn an inclination to inſult the memory of a ſober Divine; but the wonder is, that Samuel Weſley ſhould have been diſpoſed to ſhew lenity to a Low-churchman, and a Whig of the Revolution: eſpecially when it is conſidered, that he himſelf hath made this ſame renowned and amiable Prelate, the object of bitter ſatire, both in his "Pariſh Prieſt," and in a poem "to the "memory of Dr. South." In the former his name is mentioned, and very invidiouſly contraſted with Stillingfleet's; in the latter he is plainly alluded to, as a ſecret abettor of "Socinus and his followers;"

"And yields up points their favour to engage,
"Tranſcribing *Epiſcopius* by the page."

"The Archbiſhop hath been alſo charged with too free a uſe of the *Fratres Poloni*, the great CODEX of the Socinians; though he never condeſcended to acknowledge the obligation to ſuch obſcure writers; for who ever heard of *Schlichtingius*, *Pſcipcovius*, or *Wolzogenius?* In the oblivion into which they were ſunk, he might fancy himſelf to be ſecure from detection. Or poſſibly he might think that whatever he could glean from their works, that had any intrinſic value in it, ſhould be left to itſelf, to make its own way in the world, well knowing that it could receive no aſſiſtance or recommendation from the *Brethren of Poland*.

"But to return from this digreſſion to the *characteriſtic* Poem of our ſagacious and wary Apoſtle.

"There are paſſages in it which might give occaſion to Mr. John Weſley's enemies, to repreſent him as a man of more art than integrity; and perhaps it would puzzle the moſt ſubtle of his Proſelytes to reconcile his maxims with that "*child-like* and *dove-like* ſimplicity" which he teaches and they profeſs. As the poem is very curious, and but little known, I think you will be pleaſed with a few extracts from it:

* An autograph of Mr. John Weſley.

" To the pert Reas'ner, if you ſpeak at all,
" Speak what within his cognizance may fall.
" Expoſe not Truths divine to Reaſon's rack,
" Give him his own belov'd ideas back.
" *Your* notions, till they *look like his*, dilute;
" Blind he muſt be, but ſave him from diſpute.
" But when we are turn'd of Reaſon's noon-tide glare,
" And things begin to ſhew us what they are,
" More free to ſuch your true conceptions tell,
" *Yet graft them on the arts where they excell.*
" If ſprightly ſentiments detain their taſte,
" If paths of various learning they have trac'd,
" If their cool judgment longs, yet fears, to fix,
" Fire, Erudition, Heſitation mix.

" It is this *accommodating* method which hath brought on Mr. Weſley the opprobrium of *Jeſuitiſm*. I hope his *ends* were Catholic and diſintereſted; though I muſt acknowledge, that ſuch *means* have the ſuſpicious complexion of ſelfiſh and *Sectarian* cunning.

" To poſitive Adepts, *inſidious* yield,
" To gain the conqueſt *ſeem* to quit the field.
" Large in your grants —Be their opinion ſhewn,
" Approve, amend, and *wind it to your own.*"

" The following lines have ſpirit and humour in them:

" There are who watch to adore the dawn of Grace,
" And pamper the young Proſelyte with praiſe.
" Kind, humble ſouls! they with a right good-will
" Admire his progreſs—till he ſtands ſtock-ſtill!
" So fond, ſo ſmooth, ſo loving and ſo civil,
" They praiſe the cred'lous Saint into a Devil!"

" Sectaries and Enthuſiaſts of all deſcriptions have frequent opportunities of contemplating characters of this unſteady make. A Religion that is founded more on paſſion than judgment; which applies its *criteria* to certain feelings which have no fixed principle in the underſtanding; a Religion which conſiſts of *ſingularities* that are beyond the habits of common life and general cuſtom, will be ever ſubject to ridiculous and untoward viciſſitudes.

" Dr. Warburton hath been thought profane in the ridicule he hath ſo repeatedly thrown on Mr. Weſley's account of " the pains and throws of the ſecond birth." He conſidered the whole as a compound of impoſture and credulity. The learned Biſhop was not always delicate in the choice of his alluſions., If his ideas were groſs, he never gave himſelf the trouble to refine them down by the niceties of expreſſion. As he thought, ſo he writ; and ſeemed to imagine, that to poliſh a rugged ſentiment was to weaken its force. " The Devil," ſays he, " acted as midwife to Mr. Weſley's new-born babes." In another part of his book, he takes occaſion, from a conceſſion of the Arch-Methodiſt, to declare, that " Mr. William " Law begat Methodiſm, and Count Zinzendorf rocked the cradle." He allows Whitefield

field little credit; calls him "the *madder* of the two:" but, conſidering him in a very inferior light to Mr. Weſley, almoſt paſſes him by unnoticed. Whatever good and laudable intentions the Biſhop might have had; or how zealous ſoever he might have been to ſupport the intereſt of ſober Religion againſt the inſults and incroachments of Fanaticiſm; yet, I think, it is pretty generally allowed that he was not perfectly happy in the means he choſe to effect his good purpoſes. There is much acute reaſoning, and much poignant and ſprightly wit, in his "Doctrine of "Grace;" but there is in it too much levity for a grave Biſhop, and too much abuſe for a candid Chriſtian. If the ſubject was not unworthy of his pen, he ſhould not have given ſuch a repreſentation of it as to make it look as if it was. Who *begat*, or who *midwived*, or who *nurſed* Methodiſm, is a point I ſhall leave to the determination of others. Mr. Weſley's *own* account of this matter is ſeen to a better advantage in his poem, than in Dr. Warburton's extracts from his Journals. Excuſe this quotation; it ſhall be the laſt.

"But, leſt, reform'd from all extreamer ill,
"They ſhould but civilize old Nature ſtill;
"The loftier charms and energy diſplay
"Of Virtue model'd by the Godhead's ray;
"The lineaments divine, perfection's plan,
"The baſeneſs and the dignity of man.
"Commences now the agonizing ſtrife,
"Previous to Nature's death and ſecond life.
"Struck by their own inclement piercing eye,
"Their feeble virtues bluſh, deſpair, and die.
"They view the ſcheme that mimic Nature made,
"A fancy'd Goodneſs, and Religion's ſhade.
"With angry ſcorn they now reject the whole,
"Unchang'd the heart, undeified the ſoul,
"Till Indignation ſleeps away to Faith,
"And God's own power and peace take root in ſacred wrath."

"Particular inſtances may be adduced, that in a detached view might render Mr. Weſley's *underſtanding* a very problematical thing. But an impartial and wiſe judge will not determine by a few particulars, but by the reſult of the whole. Mr. Weſley had a very important end in view; and it required a great degree of ſagacity, as well as reſolution, to plan and purſue the means that were neceſſary to effect it. Theſe means conſidered in their joint dependance and operation were extraordinary, and called for an equal ſhare of enthuſiaſm to actuate, and wiſdom to ſuperintend. Such ſchemes of reformation as were ſo extenſive and complicated as his, were not the tranſient viſions of an overheated fancy, but the deep projects of a ſubtle mind, and called for the moſt determined efforts of a warm, reſolute, and yet cautious ſpirit.

"In one of Mr. Weſley's earlier publications, entitled, *An Earneſt Appeal to Men of Reaſon and Religion* *, he, in the ſtrongeſt language, diſavows all pecuniary motives; and calls on poſterity to vindicate his diſintereſtedneſs in one of the boldeſt

* 1743, 12mo, p. 48.

"apoſtrophes

apoſtrophes I ever read: "*Money* muſt needs paſs through my hands," ſays he; "but I will take care (God being my helper) that the mammon of unrighteouſneſs "ſhall only paſs through; it ſhall not reſt there. None of the accurſed thing ſhall "be found in my tents, when the Lord calleth me hence. And hear ye this, all "you who have diſcovered the treaſures which I am to leave behind me; if I leave "behind me ten pounds (above my debts and the little arrears of my Fellowſhip) "you and all mankind bear witneſs againſt me, that I lived and died a Thief and a "Robber." I doubt not but his pride, and ſomething *better* than his pride, will prevent the ſtigma.

"At the age of fourſcore, Mr. Weſley is ſtill active and chearful. His activity indeed hath always kept him in ſpirits, and prevented thoſe fits of languor and deſpondency which generally overtake the indolent. He is an excellent companion; and, in ſpite of cenſure, I believe he is an honeſt man. The jealouſy of the Tabernacle hath joined with the zeal of a *higher* houſe to detract from the purity of his character; but the *arrow that flew in darkneſs* only recoiled on thoſe who ſent it.

"Mr. Weſley, after receiving the ſacrament this laſt ſummer at the Cathedral of Exeter, was invited by the Biſhop to dine at the Palace. There were ſome who thought his Lordſhip might have ſpared the compliment; but others conſidered it as only another proof, added to the many he hath already given, of his amiable courteſy, candour, and good ſenſe. How far he relaxed his zeal or his dignity by his condeſcenſion, may be a point to be canvaſſed by the Scrupulous: but the Wiſe and the Good of every communion will ſettle it in a moment.

"The diſcourſe at the table turned on a variety of literary topics. At that time the public was amuſed by the controverſy about Rowley's Poems. Mr. Weſley ſaid, that he had made enquiries about Chatterton; and from the information he could gather, he could ſcarcely believe him equal to ſuch a complicated and ingenious piece of fraud. The ſubject introduced the name of Mr. Jacob Bryant. Mr. Canon Moore aſked him, if he had ever read that gentleman's *Analyſis*. He ſaid, he had not only read the two firſt volumes, but had actually abridged them. Mr. Moore lent him the third volume, which he intended to abridge likewiſe. Theſe are inſtances of uncommon aſſiduity, as well as ſingular curioſity in this *tranſcendant* man, as Biſhop Warburton denominated him, in a vein of mingled ſatire and irony; but poſterity may, perhaps, apply the epithet to him *without* a jeſt.

"I could with pleaſure enlarge on this ſubject; but I write in great haſte, and have only time to add, that there was a ſiſter of the Weſleys, called *Mehetabel*, who married a gentleman of the name of *Wright*. I have ſeen ſome good pieces of hers both in proſe and verſe. She was unfortunate both before and after marriage; as was another of her ſiſters, who married the *famous* Weſley Hall of Salisbury, who had the honour of being Mr. Madan's *precurſor* in the great miſſion of THELYPTHORA! I am, dear Sir, yours, &c.

S. BADCOCK."

South Molton, Dec. 5, 1782.

FOUR

FOUR LETTERS that paſſed between Dr. DUCAREL, Mr. JOHNSON, &c. relative to the Revival of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON, 1717.

Dr. DUCAREL to MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. of Spalding, Lincolnſhire.

SIR,

Doctors Commons,
Jan. 29, 1754.

As I know no perſon can have a greater regard for the learned Society of Antiquaries than yourſelf, I hope a letter from me, written at the requeſt of that Society, will not prove unacceptable. You are, Sir, at preſent, our ſenior member, and, I dare ſay, you perfectly well remember the revival of our Society in 1717, of which you may be properly called one of the re-founders. Mr. Warburton, Somerſet Herald, and formerly a member, has lately publiſhed a book intituled *Vallum Romanum*, and in the preface (after giving an account of the old Society of Antiquaries) has inſerted the following words relating to the preſent one: "The old So-
"ciety being thus broke up, the ſtudy of Roman learning lay
"dormant in Britain until the year 1716, that the publication of
"my Map of Northumberland again revived it. The inſcriptions
"I had diſcovered, and engraved in it, ſoon raiſed debates among
"the learned; ſome read them one way, ſome another; and I in
"my turn was blamed or commended, as the judgement or caprice
"beſt pleaſed the commentators. However, theſe conteſts ſoon
"after terminated; for, in the year 1717, a new Society of Anti-
"quaries was formed on the ſame plan with the old; and on the
"13th of January, 1719, I had the honour to be elected a member
"thereof."

By this paragraph, Mr. Warburton would ſeem to inſituate, that his Map of Northumberland gave birth to our Society; for which reaſon, it becomes neceſſary that an enquiry ſhould be made into the occaſion and manner of its revival, and to know the following facts.

Firſt,

Firſt, In what year the Society was revived?

Secondly, By whom, and in what manner?

Thirdly, Whether, at the time of its revival, his Map of Northumberland was ever thought of, and whether he was ever taken notice of by any of the members on that account before the 13th of January 1719, when he was admitted a member?

The Society, having conſidered theſe things, have done me the honour to refer the enquiry to me; and it is on that occaſion that I take the liberty of addreſſing myſelf to you, deſiring you, Sir, would be pleaſed, as ſoon as you conveniently can, to give me as full an account as you are able of the revival of our Society, and the occaſion of it, together with the dates and names of ſuch original members as you may have (unleſs already printed in our liſt), and alſo copies of ſome of the firſt memoranda you may have made at that time; by doing of which you will very much oblige our learned and flouriſhing Society, and more particularly, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL.

Anſwer of MAURICE JOHNSON, Eſq. to Dr. DUCAREL, concerning the revival of the Society of Antiquaries.

[This letter I received February 8, 1754, N. S. I ſuppoſe Mr. Johnſon, being an Antiquary, continues to uſe the Old Style. A. C. D.]

GOOD DOCTOR,

Spalding, February 4, 1753.

On receiving by laſt Thurſday's poſt the favour of your commands dated the 29th ult. relating to the revival of our Society of Antiquaries of London, and requiring of me as the ſurviving ſenior member ſome account thereof, ſuch as my memory or memoranda can afford; with my due regard to thoſe learned gentlemen and yourſelf, Sir, you'll be pleaſed to acquaint them, That

at

at the inſtance of Dr. Mortimer* (who propoſed to prefix them to ſome Philoſophical Tranſactions he intended to dedicate to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, F. R. S. and patron of Spalding Gentlemen's Society), I furniſhed him with what notices I then had relating to either of them, or to any other Literary Societies, viz. thoſe of Dublin, Worceſter, Wiſbeach, Lincoln, Stamford, Peterborough, or others whereof any note occurred to me, chiefly from the Minute Books of S. G. S. [Society of Gentlemen at Spalding]; and long ſince then, at the deſire of ſeveral of our worthy friends and fellow members, particularly the Reverend Mr. George North of Codicote, Hertfordſhire, 4th of June laſt; in writing the ſaid Mr. North *towards his attempting an Hiſtory of our Antiquarian Society, London*†, from as early times as any Notitiæ can be procured; I tranſmitted to that induſtrious and ingenious old acquaintance, by my ſon, in July laſt, what I had relating thereto‡. From $17\frac{09}{10}$, I had the pleaſure of being acquainted and frequently meeting (at

* Dr. Stukeley, in a letter to Mr. Ames, Sec. Ant. Soc. dated May 6, 1752, ſays, "he had written to Mr. Johnſon, whoſe anſwer was, that he had no plan of the Society ſigned by any body, only a rude piece of paper on which the Doctor had written a kind of project for an Antiquary Society, on which Mr. Johnſon had made ſome looſe memorandums for his own uſe; that when Dr. Mortimer, 1738, was going to publiſh ſome account of all our Literary Societies out of the Univerſities, and for that purpoſe, as he pretended, prevailed on Mr. Johnſon to take that trouble; he extracted from his papers a pretty full account of the Spalding Society, and revival of that at London, dated Jan. 29, 1738, to which Dr. Mortimer returned an anſwer. Mr. Johnſon ſent a ſecond letter dated March 3, 1738. He added, that Dr. Mortimer was frequently intreated by him and his friends to make the propoſed uſe of their extracts according to his promiſe, yet he diſingeniouſly refuſed it." Dr. Stukeley adds, "if the Society can induce the Doctor's ſon Hans to reſtore Mr. Johnſon's and his father's collections, they may be of ſervice."

† In 1769, when the Society of Antiquaries determined to publiſh their Tranſactions, application was made to Mr. North for his materials towards compiling a Hiſtory of their Foundation. Mr. North returned all the papers relative to that ſubject "that ſurvived his order to burn moſt of his papers indiſcriminately in a dangerous illneſs, which he had about four years before, from a conviction how ungenerouſly ſuch things are commonly uſed after a perſon's deceaſe. Then, ſays he, "periſhed a number of uncommon anecdotes, concerning all who appeared to be Antiquaries, down to Dugdale's death, which I had been induced to collect by Aſhmole's mention of the Antiquaries, and their annual dinner."

‡ Mr. Johnſon referred therein to his own Adverſaria, to the Spalding Society's minutes, vol. II. 50; and to letters from Dr. Stukeley, 1717.

the Temple 'Change, and other coffee-houſes and taverns about the Temple) with Mr. Le Neve, Norroy *, Mr. Edward Alexander *, Dr. Brook, Mr. John Chicheley, the two Mr. Gales, Mr. Hare *, Mr. Mickleton *, Mr. Pavey, Mr. Saunderſon *, Mr. Wanley *, and Mr. Warkhouſe, who, with Mr. George Holmes *, were well ſkilled in Records, which, with the ſtudy of our Hiſtory and Conſtitution, coinciding with my profeſſion, made me very willingly wait on ſuch of them, and other noblemen and gentlemen of other profeſſions curious in their reſearches of antiquity, as then were uſed to meet and diſcourſe on ſuch ſubjects; to whom I had the pleaſure to introduce my own brother and other relations and moſt intimate acquaintances, particularly my own countryman and dear friend Dr. Stukeley, with whoſe aſſiſtance, and Mr. David Caſley's, at the Cotton Library, we tranſcribed and examined from Fauſtina E. 5. the project formed by the Society of Antiquaries of London for eſtabliſhing that Society and Library, by Cotton, Dodderidge, Lee, Davis, & al. whence the Doctor (being the firſt Secretary on the revival) drew up the original plan and propoſals, with the rules for re-eſtabliſhing the academy of Antiquaries, or Antiquarian Society, London, in the Minute-book of their acts and obſervations; which you, Sir, will pleaſe to conſider (or the tranſcript by Mr. Theobald), and to conſult the Doctor himſelf thereupon, and upon the ſubject-matter of your letter and the Society's enquiries, who is able, eſpecially with the review of the ſaid Society's firſt Minute-book, and his own memoranda or memory, to give you fuller ſatisfaction; or Mr. North, in his reſearches, from whom I have not received my papers back, with others lent him relating to our coins, Saxon, Daniſh, and Norman, *et de monetâ aureâ*, nor have ſeen the Vallum Romanum.

But am, Sir, with great eſteem, yours, and all our worthy brother members (with my ſon Walter's compliments) much obliged, ready, and moſt obedient ſervant, M. JOHNSON.

* Of theſe ſee Introd. to Archaeol. p. xxxiii. xxxiv xxxv. Of the two learned brothers, R. and S. Gale, ſome Memoirs are prefixed to our collection of their letters. Of the others not marked we ſhould be glad to collect ſome notices.

Copy

Copy of part of a letter from BROWNE WILLIS, LL. D. to Dr. DUCAREL, on the ſame ſubject.

GOOD DOCTOR,

Aynhoe in Northamptonſhire, February 8, 1754.

Yours follows me hither, where I came to ſpend a week. At the end of the month I hope to ſet out for London, and ſhall be ready to give what information I can about our Society. What Mr. Warburton advances, I think little notice need be taken of it, and that it is ſcarce worth refuting. I think I gave ſome gentleman, as Mr. Vertue or Dr. Stukeley, ſome account of what I remembered about our firſt meeting. Mr. Holmes, Mr. Maddox, Mr. Le Neve, Mr. Sanderſon, Mr. Hare, and myſelf, were ſome of the firſt aſſociates, about 1709, and we met at the Fountain tavern; one Mr. Barber, as I remember, was the landlord's name; the tavern as we went down into the Inner Temple, againſt Chancery-lane, &c.

BROWNE WILLIS.

Copy of Mr. GEORGE VERTUE'S letter to Dr. DUCAREL, upon this ſubject.

DEAR SIR,

February 13, 1754.

I thank you for the favour of thoſe three letters you pleaſed to oblige me with the peruſal of, from our curious and obliging friends, concerning the re-eſtabliſhment of the Society of Antiquaries. What I had formerly collected, being looſe notes, I communicated to our friend the Rev. Mr. North ſome time paſt, and ſince you required to ſee them have hunted for them, but yet cannot find them, and perhaps have not had them returned.

At the ſame time, I lent him a MS. folio, being therein contained a propoſal or ſcheme for erecting or eſtabliſhing the Antiquary Society in king James the Firſt's time, under the protection of George Villiers duke of Buckingham, to whom that book was inſcribed. See ſome account of it in the Life of Sir Walter Raleigh

Raleigh (by Oldys), where is mentioned the names of many noblemen, learned gentlemen, members of the firſt inſtitution. My obſervations and notes collected begin with the Remarks on the laſt Re-eſtabliſhment about 1708 or 9, a ſmall book of Reports of the Officers of Records, directed to the Lord Halifax, Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, who was appointed by Parliament about that time, wherein is mentioned the Reports of the State of the Records of the Tower of London, and ſeveral Offices at Weſtminſter, from Mr. Maddox, Mr. Le Neve, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Rymer, Mr. Anſtis, Mr. Sanderſon of the Rolls, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Lawton, Browne Willis, Dr. Stukeley, and others, whoſe names our good friend Dr. Willis did give me an account of, and of their firſt meetings in Fleet-ſtreet near the Temple Gate, before our regulating orders and ſettled method at the Mitre, with Maurice Johnſon, Meſſ. Gale, Hare, Mr. Humphrey Wanley, and many others. From their often meeting to confer notes about the reports, was the true fountain-head that ſprung up a propoſal to eſtabliſh the Society that now ſubſiſts under proper regulations *. This was alſo then Mr. Willis's opinion, when he delivered to me, writ by himſelf, thoſe names of about twenty perſons he could call to mind was at their firſt meetings: as Mr. Johnſon mentions, Dr. Stukeley, himſelf, and others, went to the Cotton Library for that purpoſe, to review former facts of ſuch Societies. I wiſh this recollection may be of any uſe towards the preſent enquiry, is my beſt wiſhes for the proſperity and honour of the Society; being,

* The following regulations, printed on a large half ſheet, were prefixed to ſome of their earlieſt publications:

" The Society of Antiquaries, London. January the firſt, 1717.

" Agreed to meet one evening in every week, to cultivate the knowledge of ANTIQUITIES of ENGLAND, according to ſuch written orders as were ſubſcribed to by the members of the Society. A Preſident, three Vice Preſidents, a Secretary, Treaſurer, and Director of the Works of the Society, &c. were then nominated and elected. Theſe officers are yearly choſen; and the monthly contributions, paid by each perſon admitted, are collected by the Treaſurer, and applied for the uſe and advancement of the Society. The accompts of monies received and diſburſements are to be audited annually."

Sir, with true reſpect, their ever obliged humble ſervant, and yours moſt ſincerely to command, GEORGE VERTUE.

P. S. Mr. John Talman was the firſt member who propoſed the Society's engraving plates of Antiquities*. The firſt thing engraven, was the Lamp found near Windſor, late belonging to Sir Hans Sloane.

MEMORANDUM.

I delivered the four original letters herein contained to the Society of Antiquaries, at their houſe in Chancery-lane. I had their thanks; and they were ordered to be laid up among the archives of that Society.

ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL,
February 28, 1754.

* Before the preſent title of "Vetuſta Monumenta" was adopted, the two following title-pages occur in ſome early ſets of the Society's plates.

1. "Res Selectæ ab Antiquariorum Societate Londini editæ."
2. "Collectanea Antiquitatum ſumptibus Societatis Antiquariæ Londinenſis impreſſa. Ab Anno Domini MDCCXVII."

To the Right Honourable the Earl of HARTFORD, Lord PEIRCY, Preſident, and the reſt of the Society of BRITISH ANTIQUARIANS.

A SCOTS ODE. BY ALLAN RAMSAY.

To Hartford and his learned friends,
Whoſe fame for ſcience far extends,
A Scottiſh muſe her duty ſends,
From Pictiſh towers:
Health, length of days, and happy ends,
Be ever yours.

Your generous cares make light ariſe
From things obſcure to vulgar eyes,
Finding where hidden knowledge lies,
T' improve the mind;
And moſt delightfully ſurpriſe,
With thoughts refin'd.

When you the broke inſcription read,
Or amongſt antique ruins tread,
And view remains of princes dead,
In funeral piles,
Your penetration ſeems decreed
To bleſs theſe iſles.

Where Romans form'd their camps of old,
Their gods and urns of curious mold,
Their medals ſtruck of braſs or gold,
'Tis you can ſhow,
And truth of what's in ſtory told,
To you we owe.

How

By this your learning men are fir'd
With love of glory, and inſpir'd
Like ancient heroes, who ne'er tir'd
To win a name;
And, by their god-like acts, aſpir'd
T' immortal fame.

How beneficial is the care,
That brightens up the the claſſick lere!
When you the documents compare,
With authors old,
You raviſh, when we can ſo fair
Your light behold.

Without your comments, each old book
By all the world would be forſook;
For who of thought would deign to look
On doubtful works,
'Till by your ſkilful hands they're ſtruck
With ſterling marks.

Your uſeful labours ſhall endure,
True merit ſhall your fame ſecure,
And will poſterity allure,
To ſearch about
For truth, by demonſtration ſure,
Which leaves no doubt.

The muſe foreſees brave Hartford's * name
Shall to all writers be a theme,
To laſt while arts and greatneſs claim
Th' hiſtorian's ſkill,
Or the chief inſtrument of fame,
The poet's quill.

* He was the ſecond preſident of the Society, and ſucceeded Peter Le Neve 1730; or rather was elected 1723-4, from which time Le Neve became only vice-preſident. He died 1749 duke of Somerſet.

Pembroke's * a name to Britain dear,
For learning and brave deeds of wier;
The genius ſtill continues clear
In him whoſe art.
In your rare fellowſhip can bear
So great a part.

Bards yet unborn ſhall tune their lays,
And monuments harmonious raiſe
To Winchelſea † and Devon's ‡ praiſe,
Whoſe high deſert,
And virtues bright, like genial rays,
Can life impart.

Nor want we Caledonians ſage,
Who read the painted vellum page,
No ſtrangers to each antique ſtage,
And Druids cells,
And ſacred ruins of each age,
On plains and fells.

Amongſt all thoſe of the firſt rate,
Our learned § Clerk bleſt with the fate
Of thinking right, can beſt relate
Theſe beauties all,
Which bear the marks of ancient date,
Be-north the wall.

* Thomas Herbert, VIIIth earl, who furniſhed the houſe at Wilton with ſuch an ample collection of pictures, ſtatues, and coins. He died 1732. Of his ſon Henry, the late earl, ſee Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painters, IV. 107.

† Daniel Finch, VIth earl. Died 1730.

‡ William, IIId duke. Died 1755. His ſon, the late duke, was elected F. A. S. 1763.

§ Sir John Clerk of Pennycuik, Bart. to whom Ramſay addreſſed a poem "on "the death of his much accompliſhed ſon John Clerk, Eſq. who died in the 20th "year of his age." See his Poems, vol. II. p. 114.

The wall which Hadrian firſt begun,
And bold Severus carried on,
From riſing to the ſetting ſun,
On Britain's coaſt,
Our anceſtors fierce arms to ſhun,
Which gall'd them moſt.

But now no need of walls or towers,
Ag'd enmity no more endures,
Brave Britain joins her warlike powers,
That always dare,
To open and to ſhut the doors
Of peace and war.

Advance, great men, your wiſe deſign,
And proſper in the taſk divine;
Draw from antiquity's deep mine
The precious ore,
And in the Britiſh annals ſhine
'Till time's no more.

ADDITIONS to p. xviii.

Againſt the Eaſt wall of the South tranſept of Kirton church is a mural monument for

DIXON COLBY, M. D. who died Nov. 21, 1756, aged 77. His wife Elizabeth died Oct. 2, 1739, aged 59.

E. Bingham, Peterb. fec.

Arms. Gules on a border engrailed Or, a chevron between 3 bezants.

On the floor are ſlabs for

PICKERING COLBY, eſq. who died 1682, and his wife 1695.
DIXON COLBY, only ſon of Dr. Dixon Colby of Stamford, grandſon of Pickering Colby, died Dec. 14, 1733, aged 22.

Maurice and Henry Johnſon were Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London at its incorporation 1751.

The reader will excuſe the uncertainty we are under about the ſeveral branches of the Johnſon family enumerated p. xxvii. Henry, in note (*h*), was probably an uncle of the founder of the Spalding Society.

Page xxiii. Edward Green was a ſurgeon in Newgate-ſtreet; a man of multifarious and eminent learning, bred at Wincheſter college, and poſſeſſed of a well-choſen library.

Add to the liſt of members, - Peter Bold,
William Clarke.

Marvin and Henry Johnson were Fellows of the Society of Mariners of London at its incorporation 1717.

The reader will excuse the uncertainty we are under about the several principles of the Johnson family connected by Henry in note (4), new Hampshy as made of the founder of the Shields Society.

Page xxiii. Edward Green was a janitor in Newgate-street; a man of multifarious and eminent learning, poet at Winchester college, and Doffield of a well-

Add to the list of subscribers

Peter Bold.

William Clarke.

Dixon Corby, obt. xxo died 1683, and his wife 1685.

Dickenize Corby, eld. xxo died 1683, and his wife 1685.

On the floor are these two

Arms. Carles on a portal engrailed Or, a chevron between 3

[illegible]

Dixon Corby, M.D. xxo died Nov. xi, 1730, aged 77. His wife Elizabeth

died Oct. x, 1730, aged 50.

A Diagram Family &c.

Agnes the daughter of [illegible] Corby is

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

MINUTE BOOKS of the SPALDING SOCIETY;

BEING

An Hiſtorical Account of the State of Learning in SPALDING, ELLOE, HOLLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE. Written by MAURICE JOHNSON, Junior, Secretary to the ſaid Society.

To the Rev. Mr. LYON, Preſident, and the other learned and worthy Members of the GENTLEMENS SOCIETY in SPALDING.

GENTLEMEN,

IT would be impertinent in an addreſs to you, who have ſufficiently evinced your allowing the truth of the propoſition, to inſiſt on the uſefulneſs of books in general, whence you have been ſo qualified for ſociety, a rational creature's principal felicity, that whoſoever brings knowledge from them with him may in your company improve it into judgement; which is the greateſt benefit of converſation, and what renders a man beſt able to ſerve his country and himſelf.

Knowledge is of itſelf no burden; and by how much the nobler any man's ſoul is, ſo much the more he aſpires to and thirſts after the univerſal, only to be had from ſuch learned labours as have borne the teſt. Theſe are ſo numerous, that the profeſſions and circumſtance of private gentlemen allow them not the leiſure or means to be maſters of them. But the united endeavours of no great number have in many inſtances of this ſort effected what every lover of literature wiſheth; and I aſſuredly affirm that this ſociety has, for its time and ſtrength, given as general and uſeful inſtances as can be brought from abroad.

Ingenuous ſcience and letters have for many ages indeed been cultivated in this village; and whatever the ſtate of learning might have been under our firſt Britiſh anceſtors, and whilſt ſome part of the iſland was a Roman province, it flouriſhed ſufficiently, I doubt not, in the Saxon times, under the powerful influence of the Mercian princes, and its particular lords and patrons their kinſmen, the laſt of whom, Thorold of Bokenhale (who was then deputy governor, and reſided here for that purpoſe) founded a cell of Benedictines, conſiſting at firſt of a prior and five monks only, ſelected from Croyland, then the moſt learned convent in Britain, to the great relief of that monaſtery, then very full of monks, and a great famine raging in England, the patronage whereof, together with the dominion of all Holland, going by his marrying the heireſs of the houſe of Mercia (which had ſtiffly withſtood the Conqueror, and the other ſiſter being at that time king Harold's widow, and beyond ſeas), to the great Norman lord Ivo de Taillegeboſc, earl of Anjou (1072), king William the Conqueror's ſiſter's ſon, and that prince holding his court in exceeding great pomp and ſplendor in his caſtle here, and adding much to the revenues of the religious, may by that, and his affectionately ſubjecting them to his abbey of Angiers, his capital city, and his introducing from thence to this ſome of that houſe eminent for learning and

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a ſtrict life (all the monks of Croyland having quitted the cell in 1074), be reaſonably preſumed to have much promoted literature here thereby; ſeeing that this cell in thoſe its early days furniſhed no fewer than four clerks in prieſts orders to officiate in the churches belonging at that time to it, excluſive of conventual duty performed by thoſe reſiding in the cell; and that this town was thenceforward uſually the ſeat of his reſidence, as well as place of his burial, who died without leaving iſſue to ſucceed in his eſtate by inheritance. The lordſhip and patronage, being the hereditary eſtate of this lady, came with her to the firſt earls of this county, in whoſe time flouriſhed *Guarin*, the ſub-prior, and native of this place; a man as eminent for religion and learning as any regular of his days, and who for his merit was afterwards in the reign of Henry II. made prior of this cell on the death of prior *Reginald*, that great favourite of pope Alexander III. To this place, by the writers of that time, theſe great men are enumerated, and the more particularly for its prior's ſake, as faſt and able friends; and it is expreſly ſaid by the hiſtorians, that many of them frequently reſorted to the priory here, viz. William de Romare, earl of Lincoln, its lord and patron; Sir Roger de Stikeſwalde, knt. his deputy in this county; John earl of Moreton, the king's brother, afterwards himſelf king of England; Walter lord archbiſhop of Rohan; Hugh de Nonaunt, lord biſhop of Cheſter, the then abbot of St. Nicholas at Angiers; Thomas lord Moulton, baron of Egremond, lord of Moulton; Gerard de Canwile, lord of Sutton in Holland; Sir Fulk de Oiri, knt. lord of Holbeach; Sir Richard de Flet, knt. lord of Flet; Walter de Flet, his brother; Alexander de Quappilod, and Hugh his brother; William de Putey, and Sir Algar de Colvile, knt. who were moſt of them gentlemen of the beſt eſtates and quality in theſe parts, and then reſiding on them; and this was in the reign of king Richard I. in whoſe reign ſome time after this cell was go-

verned by one *Joſleme* or *Jollane*, a prior of great learning, ſkill, and vigilance, under whoſe adminiſtration there flouriſhed in this houſe a brother monk or commoigne (as they then called them) named *Hugh Grull*, who has the character given him of a very learned man in the law, for which ſcience thoſe of Croyland had long been famous; the Conqueror's chancellor Ingulphus having when abbot not only been very vigilant in preſerving all their charters and titles to their poſſeſſions, privileges, and immunities, and their noble library, but particularly, as himſelf writes, with the Engliſh crown and canon law; and their ſtewards, advocates, and proctors were eminent; and being the neareſt convent to, and having had a tedious ſuit through all our courts and in that of Rome from 1074 to this time (1194) ſupported by ſuch purſes as their convents and our lords patrons, brought up many of our and their members in the law, and made it the favourite as beſt rewarded ſtudy.

The laſt prior in this king's reign was a Spaniard, a man of ability, and who regulated his houſe well, and appointed to ſeveral officers employments therein, ſuitable to its revenues, conſiderably augmented by ſuch benefactors, and under him one William was librarian. It is certain there had been long a library, and one or other of the monks probably kept it; but the œconomy of the houſe being at this time ſo exactly regiſtred, this office is amongſt others particularly mentioned, and perhaps the office might, as many others, then firſt have ſome ſtipend or ſalary allotted to it, as it well deſerved. In this and the next king's reign, Godfrey the cellarer flouriſhed in this houſe, a graduate, and eminent for his knowledge in the laws; and was adviſed, and by the intereſt of the laſt prior and the lord patron obtained, the diſafforeſtation of this part of the county, then called the *Foreſt of Arundel*, in the beginning of this king's reign. In that of king Henry III. and under *Ralph* the laſt *dative* prior (or

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of thoſe arbitrarily impoſed on this houſe by the abbots of Angiers, to which it ſo long continued ſubject) flouriſhed *John de Spalding*, L. L. D. and maſter in decretals, almoner of this houſe, and a celebrated canoniſt, and Sir Henry le Moyne, a learned common lawyer, and ſteward of the courts of this manor, by whoſe abilities, and the noble and generous ſpirit of Symon Haughton, prior Ralph's ſucceſſor, 1229, who is ſaid to have been munificent above all the prelates of the realm, this priory threw off its Norman yoke. He was the ſon of Sir Symon Haughton, knt. and had a very liberal education, was well allied and acquainted with great men, and did much for his houſe, regaining for it all that the temporary dative priors (as all his predeceſſors had been, which were put in or out as their ſuperior pleaſed) had aliened from the ſame, and overcame the then abbot of Angiers in the court of Rome, the cauſe being there for the ſpace of ſeven years divers times litigated before the popes Gregory and Clement, by which conqueſt he brake the exorbitant power of the Angevines, till then the chief rulers of this cell. He alſo caſt the lord Henry Longford, abbot of Croyland, and Richard Bardney his ſucceſſor, and lord William de Albiny, a rich baron in the king's courts, on behalf of his tenants and vaſſals, for their rights of and to thoſe ſpacious commons which we enjoy to this day; and in the cloſe of this reign, the munificent Symon lord prior, and the convent, having by him been left *ſui juris* (as I beg leave to term it), the commoignes aſſembled in chapter, and elected for his ſucceſſor the ſaid *John* the almoner, ſurnamed *of Spalding* the place of his birth, a prelate equal to his predeceſſor, equal to his charge, which was arduous: the exemption from the Angevin abbot being ſcarce ſettled, and depending much on the pope, and he being greedy and encroaching, the lord prior prudently oppoſed his encroachments in the houſe, at the ſame time ſo conducting his affairs, through his great learning;

ing in the laws, and the aſſiſtance of William le Moyne, a layman and learned common lawyer, who was ſteward of his courts, and ſon of his old friend Sir William, who had enjoyed that place to a great age, that, maugre the oppoſition made againſt him by the biſhop of Lincoln, and abbots of Angiers and Croyland, he obliged Sinibald of Turin, an Italian prelate, and nephew to pope Innocent IV. and whom he had by a proviſo collated to the perpetual vicarage of Pinchbeck, to reſign that preferment, and in chapter conferred it on a couſin of the cellaren, who was a graduate in divinity. He alſo caſt his cuſtomary tenants at an aſſize held at Lincoln, and by that obliged them to perform their due ſervices, which was of no little moment to the priory, and compelled Thomas lord Moulton, baron of Egremond, to compound with the houſe for the veniſon in his park at Moulton. This John firſt was by the king's writ, 49 Henry III. 1266, ſummoned to council as a lord of parliament, and ſo conſiderable a lawyer was he, as to be appointed one of the king's juſtices itinerant for the county of Eſſex, 55 of that king; and from a leiger book of this priory it appears that he was the moſt conſiderable judge in that commiſſion; for there is an entry made of the time when one of his ſucceſſors, Clement, lord prior, returned the records of that Iter into the king's Exchequer after his death, which happened in pilgrimage at St. Denys in France.

In the beginning of the ſucceeding reign, *William Lytulport*, the cofferer, was elected to the ſuperintendancy of this priory 1275; the abbot of Angiers, being here at the ſame time, did him the honour to celebrate maſs at his inſtallation, which was performed by an archdeacon, and at which he entertained all the nobility, gentry, and dignified clergy in theſe parts. He is deſcribed in the MS. records of the houſe to be *vir doctiſſimus & formoſiſſimus*. He laid the foundation 1284 of our preſent pariſh church dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas,

repaired

repaired and beautified all the conventual buildings, more eſpecially, ſay the books, the buildings within the court of the convent, which had been vaſtly damaged by a prodigious overflow of the ſea in 1287-8, in particular the conventual church, which he rebuilt, with the dormitory, refectory or great hall, and library of the priory. The better to enable himſelf to erect thoſe ſtately piles, he diligently enquired into the poſſeſſions, profits, and revenues received by or due to his houſe, and in its patrons, the earls of Lincoln. In the court of Pleas he recovered to it, by actions there brought againſt the poſſeſſors, above 100 acres of good land (by which I ſuppoſe is meant of the higheſt and leaſt liable to drowning), the remainder of what had been alienated by the dative priors, and not recovered by Symon the Munificent; and aſſigned the tithes of flax and wool in Pinchbeck, and of wool in Weſton, for the carrying on thoſe which he lived not to ſee finiſhed, but by which means *Clement Hatfield*, ſub-prior, a very polite and well-bred gentleman, and the moſt famous oeconomiſt of all the regulars of his time in theſe parts, and his ſucceſſor (1292), was enabled not only to complete them, but alſo to build Wykham, the moſt pleaſant villa or country ſeat of our lords priors, and the ſumptuous chapel there *; to lead to which

* The grange or reputed manor of Wykeham, being the villa or country retirement of the priors of Spalding, this ſumptuous chapel was built there to it about 1292-3, having a chamber for his two domeſtic chaplains adjoining thereto, as the leiger of Folciby, f. 433, Robert of Boſton, edit. Sparke, f. 128; which author adds, his lordſhip planted it about, and made it a moſt pleaſant ſeat. At the diſſolution it was beſtowed by Henry VIII. on an anceſtor of lord Harrington. Theſe arms, Azure, a fret Sable, commonly called *Harrington's knot*, are carved out of a large flag ſtone at the houſe on the bank by the gate leading into the lands of this grange. The motto, NODO FIRMO. They are alſo on a large flat black marble in Wykham chapel, on the upper part of which is, Ermine a croſs engrailed Gules, over two braſs plates now gone. This is ſaid to have been the monument of *Tyringham Norwood*, of that place, eſq. a relation to, and thereof farmer under, Sir John Harrington, K. B. baron of Exton, lord of the grange or reputed manor of Wykeham. He repaired this grand and noble ſtructure the chapel,

which he planted wide avenues of foreſt trees, and a garden in manner of a wilderneſs near it, and many pleaſant groves about it. He alſo took down the prior's apartment or lodgings in the priory, and rebuilt them adjoining to the new grand dormitory; and prudently reflecting on the late prodigious floods or overflowings of the ſea, obtained many commiſſions of ſewers (then granted but occaſionally, and only by good intereſt), whereby the neighbouring noblemen and gentlemen of great eſtates, being the only commiſſioners, ſettled the rights of the priory as to the repairs of banks and drains, for the eaſe of his houſe in particular and the ſecurity of all Holland in general, which had been not long before overflowed by the ſea. In his time (1315) the building now uſed for our free grammar-ſchool was erected, and dedicated as a chapel to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, at the ſole charge and expence of Richard le Skinner of Spalding, merchant of the ſtaple.

He was ſucceeded by *Walter de Halton*, who was elected by his commoignes, moſt of them men of eminent learning, whoſe ſeveral names were for that reaſon tranſmitted in the MS. regiſtries of the houſe; viz.

Ralph de Folcibye, rector of Hardlethorpe, an illuminator and librarian of Spalding, a monk of great ſtudy and diligence.
Robert de Swafham or Swapham,
Nicholas de Staunton,
William de Caſtre,
Robert Bures or Burghe,
Thomas Mateſhel,
William de Stoke,
Walter de Waynfleet,
James de Hawe,
Robert de Weſton,
Henry de Langtoft.

chapel, rebuilt the roof, and raiſed the parapet walls, about which are alſo his arms, as alſo on an atchievment there remaining. It is of the patronage and donation of Maurice Johnſon, eſq. who for his encouragement has hitherto beſtowed it on the maſter of Spalding free grammar ſchool. Johnſon's Law and Hiſtory of Spalding, MS. p. 43.

This William de Halton, who 11 Edward II. ſucceeded as prior here, was a monk of an aſpiring and undaunted ſpirit, ſo great a favourite of his princes thoſe brave kings Edward II. and III. that they called him to parliament, and gave him a licence for fortifying his priory and all the buildings belonging to it like a caſtle; and having very warm diſputes with Henry, then lord abbot of Croyland, and Thomas lord Wake, lord of Deping, one of the greateſt barons in theſe parts of the realm, he accordingly fortified and garriſoned his priory, armed all his tenants, ſervants, and vaſſals; and after he had joined to him and the intereſt of his houſe all the other noblemen and gentlemen in theſe parts, and under his own leading, by force of arms obliged his ſaid potent adverſary to comply with him; the conſequence of which bold action was, that this houſe flouriſhed the more ever after, the abbots of Croyland becoming their good friends and allies, and the lords priors, under the patronage of the riſing houſe of Lancaſter, in the families of Plantagenet and Gaunt, their illuſtrious advocates, leading men in the nation, governed not only this large lordſhip but all Holland, maugre ſeveral attempts made in their prejudice and to ſhorten their power by Thomas de Holland, earl of Kent, and lord of Deeping, and the men of Keſteven, their neighbours, who envied their ſpacious commons, and dreaded their authority, and obtained ſeveral conſiderable benefits for us, as an immunity from tolls, and a right of taking them, the profits whereof were anciently applied to pave the market-place and ſtreets of this town; a confirmation of all the poſſeſſions, rights, liberties and immunities of this houſe, as they were then enjoyed, and the ſame reconfirmed by moſt of the ſucceeding kings, founded on a moſt ample and beneficial grant of king Edward II. who, October 24, in the eighth year of his reign, 1315-16, did prior Clement the honour of a viſit here in his royal perſon, with all his court, and was ſplendidly treated by the ſaid prior and con-

vent; the ſaid prelate being eſteemed one of the fineſt gentlemen in his kingdom. Thus this houſe flouriſhed, but never more than under the influence of its great and proper patron John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, who, having married the widow of Sir Hugh Swyneford, a Lincolnſhire gentleman, reſided chiefly, when not in the wars, at his caſtle of Bolingbrook (where king Henry IV. his eldeſt ſon was born), in this neighbourhood, and in the priorate of John III, ſurnamed of Spalding, coming of a good family of that name here, made frequent viſits to this convent, with his brother Geffrey Chaucer, who married his lady's ſiſter. No queſtion but learning then flouriſhed in this place, when honoured by ſuch company, the fathers of our kings, our language, and our verſe; and moſt probably this place was the ſcene of action of that ſevereſt ſatire of Chaucer, mentioned by Mr. Dart in his life of that poet before Mr. Urry's edition from Mr. Speght, which yet hath not been publiſhed, beginning thus:

In Lincolnſhire faſt by a fenne
Standeth a religious houſe who doth it kenne *.

By this illuſtrious family the advowſon or patronage of this houſe came to the crown in the ſaid king Henry IV. as part of his duchy of Lancaſter, and through the reigns of the ſeveral princes his ſucceſſors to its fatal diſſolution by king Henry VIII. (in which learning ſuffered more than the inconſiderate can imagine or the prejudiced will acknowledge), this priory was preſided over by ſeveral very learned and vigilant lords priors, each

* Mr. William Thynne, in his firſt printed book of Chaucer's works with one column on a ſide, had a tale called the Pilgrim's Tale, which was more odious to the clergy than the ſpeech of the Plowman. The tale began thus: *In Lincolnſhire*, &c. the argument of which tale, as alſo the occaſion thereof, and the cauſe why it was left out of Chaucer's works, ſhall hereafter be ſhewed, if God permit, in Mr. Francis Thynne's Comment upon Chaucer, and the tale itſelf publiſhed if poſſibly it can be found. Speght's Life of Chaucer.

of which recorded himself worthy memory by laudable actions recorded of him in the leigers of the house.

Of these were *Thomas Nassington*, who erected and endowed the office of penitentiary; and *John Estfield*, much beloved of all Holland; and *John* IV. surnamed *de Moulton*, an acquaintance of and favoured by his eminency the lord cardinal Philip de Repingdon, lord bishop of this diocese and chancellor of the university of Oxford; and *Robert Holland*, another lord prior of eminent learning, an acquaintance of and favoured by that right rev. father Richard Fleming, the cardinal's successor in the see of Lincoln, in the second year of whose priorate the customs, rents, suits, and services of all the tenants of the manor of Spalding, and all his other manors belonging to the convent, were settled on the foot they now stand by the before mentioned lord prior and convent, and Sir John de Wykes the steward of their courts.

In the priorate of *William* II. surnamed *de Pinchbeck*, several excellent constitutions and bye-laws were made in his court here, for the government of the fenns, great waters, and commons, through the four towns of this manor, for the enrichment of the commoners and tenants of the priory, he having procured the award and umpirage of the right rev. father William Alnwick, lord bishop of this diocese, on behalf of them, their right having been again disputed by the Deepingers.

To William II. succeeded *Thomas* II. surnamed *of Spalding*, who in his second year obliged all his tenants to sign a recognition or acknowledgement, pursuant to the settlement of their customs, rents, and services, by his predecessor Robert de Holland in 1424. In his priorate flourished that witty and learned monk friar Laurence Myntling, librarian and *equester*, as he styles himself, i. e. *eques*, a knight; for so I find him elsewhere recorded to be, and that he took on him the cowl here. He was a very curious penman, and illuminator and limner, a good ma-

thematician, lawyer, painter, and poet, according to the taſte of he times he lived in.

Thomas III. ſurnamed *de Moulton*, ſucceeded. He was acquainted with and befriended by the lord biſhop of Lincoln, John Ruſſell, his dioceſan and lord chancellor of England and Oxford, who at his inſtance conſecrated his chapel of Cowbit and a chapel thereto adjoining, for the eaſe of his tenants of that village and the hamlet of Pykehale. Between the time of this prior Thomas III. and the fatal and final diſſolution of this priory there were not many years, but in that ſpace ſeveral priors, of whom the laſt ſave one *Thomas* IV. *White*, or *Knyght*, did, with twenty others, ſubſcribe the ſupremacy; and Richard Pallmer Ellſyn, alias Nelſon, ſurrendered his convent, and had a penſion, as had the commoignes, co-ſurrenderers to the crown with him: ſuch ways and means were then found out of diſplacing, putting in and out, replacing and changing the heads of our religious houſes, in order to bring about what we have ſince ſtyled the Reformation. It is certain, as the poſſeſſions which had been, in the faſhionable phraſe then uſed, appropriated to ſuperſtitious uſes, were then ſeized on one way or other by the king, and granted out ſoon after to his courtiers, cruel ſpoil was made of the many noble buildings and furniture belonging to them, of which their noble and well-furniſhed libraries, the *ſupellex clericalis*, may juſtly be accounted the chief; and when that learned antiquary John Leland, by virtue of a commiſſion from king Henry VIII. viſited, amongſt many other conventual libraries, that of this place he particularly remarks theſe MSS. then in it as curious in ſome reſpect or other *.

Adalberti diaconi liber ad Hermannum preſbyterum MS.

and

Exorciſmus ſive baptiſterium Alex. Necham MS,

* Collect. III. 29.

But

But this viſitation of Leland's being long after the uſe of types, it is not to be doubted but that library was furniſhed with great numbers, not only of other very valuable MSS. and many of common uſe, but of printed books. Of the former, it being not mere matter of curioſity but for information alſo, give me leave to ſubjoin a catalogue of what have any way occurred to my ſearch, eſpecially the rather as they are the authors from which this ſhort eſſay hath been extracted in great part, as from Ingulphus, Petrus Bleſenſis, and the Croyland chronologiſts, his continuers; copies whereof we doubt not once made part of our library here; as alſo the Chronicon Petriburgenſe, which contains the ſeries of the ſucceſſive abbots of that houſe and ſome of the priors of Spalding, by John abbot of Peterborough, a MS. in the Cotton library, Catalogus MSS. Bib. Cott. fol. 37. Claud. A. v. 1. Chronicon Petriburgenſe ab a° 654, which by the favour of Mr. Caſley, deputy keeper of that noble treaſury of learning under the great Bentley, I there ſaw, and extracted what related to Spalding from a copy thereof in the library of that learned and communicative antiquary, John Bridges, of Lincoln's Inn, eſq. This chronicle hath ſince been publiſhed by the rev. Joſeph Sparke, regiſter of the cathedral church of Peterborough, a member of this ſociety.

1. Chartularium vetuſtiſſimum cœnobii Spaldingenſis, MS. formerly Sir Richard Ogle's, ſo cited by Dodſworth and Dugdale in Monaſticon, and from them by chancellor Tanner in his Notitia Monaſtica *, afterward biſhop Stillingfleet's, now the right hon. the earl of Oxford's, in Bibliotheca Harleiana, 60 C. viii †. a ſumptuous and curious MS. on vellum, written in a large and ſtrong hand, *folio grandi*. I have ſeen this grand chartulary in the

* P. 252, folio.

† Now N° 742. Codex membranaceus in fol. in quo continentur partes quarta & quinta regeſti chartarum ſive libri irrotulatorii prioratus de Spalding in com' Lincoln, in cujus fronte habentur capitula ſive rubricæ contentorum.

noble

noble repoſitory of valuable MSS. the Harleian library, by the favour of its learned and induſtrious keeper Mr. Humphry Wanley. I take it to have been the principal book relating to the poſſeſſions and revenues of this houſe, begun in king Stephen's time, and thence continued. This ſeems to have been ſeveral times tranſcribed, particularly by Ralph Folciby. Vide infra, N° 3. I have in many places obſerved notes, &c. in the hand-writing of Sir Richard Ogle, which I am well acquainted with, having the honour to be deſcended from him, and to have the reliques of his valuable library, and amongſt them ſeveral curious MSS. both of his own writing and others.

2. Regiſtrum, &c. Spalding, ibidem 39, B. 18 (335[b]). Theſe two MSS. in my lord the earl of Oxford's Bibliotheca Harleiana, on vellum, written, as I think Mr. Wanley told me, in king Edward II's time*.

3. Chartularium vetus Spalding, formerly Sir Anthony Oldfield's, and ſo cited by Dodſworth and Dugdale in the Monaſticon. This is only an apographon or copy tranſcribed about 1330, 4 Edward III. by Radulphus de Folciby, rector of Hardeleſthorpe, and librarian of Spalding, on vellum. I have alſo tranſcripts of the ſame on paper †.

4. Chartularium & Regiſtrum vetus ab. de Croylond, on vellum much decayed. Tit. "Liber Croylandiæ." I believe it belonged to that houſe, but has many things relating to Spalding interſperſed ‡.

5. Inter

* This is not in the printed catalogue.

† The MS. apographon of Ralph Folciby, which belonged to Sir Anthony Oldfield, is now in the poſſeſſion of his grand-daughters Mrs. Alice Horſeman, of Stretton, in Rutlandſhire, widow of Edward Horſeman, of Lincolns Inn, eſq. and Elizabeth Wingfield, of Stamford priory, widow of John Wingfield, of Tickencot, eſq.

‡ As alſo the MS. Chartularium and Regiſtrum vetus ab. de Croyland, both theſe on velum, 1739. This valuable regiſter or leiger book was lent to Mr. Cole 1772 by commiſſary Graves als Beaupré Bell, eſq. of Fulburne, in the county of Cambridge,

5. Inter Codd. MSS. R. Dodſworth, the ſame perſon who began and collected moſt part of the Monaſticon Anglicanum, which now goes under Dugdale's name only, N° 4166. v. xxiv. ſub hoc titulo, "Cartæ antiquæ. H. III. 13. MS. chart. pro priore "& conventu de Spalding;" and there alſo N° 4167. v. xxv. ſub hoc titulo, "Chartæ antiquæ. Carta conceſſa S. Nicholao "Andegav. & priori de Spalding," f. 2. Theſe two in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Cat. MSS. Angl. & Hib. V. I. P. 1. f. 190, 191.

6. Vol. xxv. N° 5264, Commiſſio ad privandum priorem de Spalding, ac ad procedendum ad electionem novi prioris, f. 93. Bibl. Yelverton, now the right hon. the earl of Suſſex's library. Cat. MSS. Angl. & Hib. v. II. f. 131.

7. MS. of the gift of William Moore, inter Codd. MSS. coll. Caio-Gonvillenſis in Cambridge, ſub hoc titulo, "Liber prio-"ratus de Spalding, continens ſequentes tractatus, Kalendarium." This, I ſuppoſe, means an obituary and liſt of the benefactors. "Ordinaciones & Commiſſiones domini Thomæ prioris de Spald-"ing auctoritate apoſtolica confirmatæ. De Simone, Johanne & "Willielmo prioribus de Spalding;" with many general hiſtories and chronology, and ſome relating to England only.

8. N° 1181, D. 117. Caius coll. lib. Camb. Cat. MSS. Angl. & Hib. I. f. 126, p. 3, per D. Tanner, liber de Spalding, 16mo D. 117.

9. A MS. miſſal and offices of ſaints, finely illuminated on vellum, and neatly written. This was among Sir John Oldfield's books. Doubtleſs there were very many of theſe miſſals, portals, tropars, rituals, and other ſuch books.

Cambridge, who borrowed it from Mrs. Wingfield, of Stamford. On its firſt leaf or cover is in a hand of James Iſt's time "Johes Oldfeild de Spalding." It came afterwards into the hands of Maurice Johnſon, eſq. of Spalding, and Biſhop Tanner ſeems to refer to this and to a regiſter of Spalding priory, which belonged to the ſame poſſeſſors ſucceſſively. (Not. Mon. p. 250, 251.) It is alſo cited in Dugdale's Hiſtory of Embanking, p. 212. 215, &c.

10. Diverſe

10. Diverſe MS. apographs or copies of chartulary grants, leeds, fines, &c. touching the parts of Holland, and many more particularly relating to Spalding charters, inſpeximus, patents, depoſitions upon commiſſions in cauſes, and other MS. writings, relating to the town, the priory, the manor, the church, chapel, and ſchools, by the right hon. the earl of Mulgrave, anno 1639, Sir Richard Ogle, knt. Nicholas Ogle, eſq. Maurice Johnſon, John Johnſon, Francis Johnſon, Nicholas Olvington, George Johnſon, Henry Lunn, William Johnſon, and Maurice Johnſon, eſqrs. ſtewards of ſaid manor; Sir John Harrington and Sir Thomas Lambart, knights, another Mr. Johnſon, clerk of the ſewers, John Hutchinſon, gent. and John Johnſon, of the Inner Temple, eſq. clerk of the ſewers *. *folio grandi.*

11. Liber vetus ſermonum. MS. on paper, now in the library of the church of Spalding. Of theſe ſort of books there were many in moſt religious houſes, and ſome peculiar to them.

12. A very ancient court book, calenders of the bond tenants, conſtitutions, orders, compromiſes, conventions, cuſtoms, &c. written by Sir Laurence Myntling, a knight, who had taken on him the cowl in the convent, and was librarian, with ſome of his poetry interſperſed, and definitions of matters in law, and a catalogue of all the criminals which had been executed within the juriſdiction in the times of the ſeveral priors, from Simon to Robert II. and among other matters the famous conſtitution made in the prior's court then, ſettling the order and method to be uſed at the execution of felons, with the ſeparate offices of each of

* Theſe gentlemen were learned in the laws of their country, diligent enquirers into the actions, manners, and cuſtoms of their anceſtors, and careful preſervers of whatever they judged worthy the tranſmitting to poſterity, whereby the author of this introduction was enabled to give theſe accounts thereof from theſe MSS. and their adverſaria, collections, and remarks.

the four bailiffs*, on vellum, anno 1455, formerly Sir Richard Ogle's.

13. Rentale abbatis & conventus de Croyland, in com' Lincoln, de poſſeſſionibus ſuis 1 Edw. I. 1274, & anno Radulphi abbatis Croyland 13. A large and copious terrar on vellum, with rubric titles, very neat, *folio grandi.*

14. Terrarium prioris & conventus de Spalding, cum dimiſſ homag' releivis, fidelitat' merchett' leirwyt & hujuſmodi ſervic' in' villis de Spalding, Pynchebeck, Multon, Weſton, Sutton, Stykeney, Holbech, Thurleby, & alibi, a die lunæ prox' ante feſtum ſc'i Georgii anno 6 Hen. IV. (1405) & prioris Joh' IV. 1mo uſque ad 28 annum regni regis Hen. VIII. anno D'ni 1537. A large MS. on vellum, *folio grandi.* Divers actings of Henry VIII's commiſſions on the Diſſolution; entries, depoſitions, churchwardens' accounts, original letters, &c. touching the priory church, revenues, leaſes, veſtments, veſſels of plate, and other chattels, and of the chantries thereto belonging, which remain ſtill in the Augmentation office, and in the town-cheſts of Spalding, and in the record-room at the town-hall there, whence it appears that the monaſtery church (there alſo called the abbey church) was ſold by one Thomas Kedby or Ketby, bailiff of the townſhip of Spalding, by commiſſions and letters empowering him under the hand of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, maſter of the horſe and ſome time *archipræfectus curiæ* to king Henry VIII. 25 April, 34 of that king, 1543, to the townſmen of Spalding for the bells and lead being in his grace's letter expreſly excepted. There had been in that time of confuſion

* From the velom regiſter of the manor of Spalding by Sir Laurence Myntling it appears, that eighty felons were hanged from 41 Henry III. to 16 Henry VIII. on the prior's gallows. *Baillivus de Spalding ducebat felonem de monaſterio uſque ad furcas pro executione facienda: baillivus de Weſton portabat ſcalam uſque furcas pro executione facienda: baillivus de Pyncebecke inveniet cordam ad ſuſpendendum felonem: baillivus de Multon faciebat executionem in ſuſpencione felonis.*

ſome embezzlement of the goods; for not long after I find an inventory of them given in March 21, 3 Edward VI. 1549, by preſentment (i. e. on oath) of John Gamble, William Clapham, William Willeſby, and William Coke, the then churchwardens of our pariſh church (for the uſe of which it ſeems the townſmen had purchaſed the conventual chattels) of John Percy, John Hart, Thomas Palmer, and William Hykſon, pariſhioners, and of Hugh Mergeſon, curate, before Richard Ogle and Robert Walpoll, eſqrs. the commiſſioners, wherein is ſet forth all and ſingular the plate, jewels, bells, and other ornaments belonging to the ſaid pariſh church, wherein are many coſtly and rich embroidered veſtments, as copes, albes, altar-cloths, amices, cheſubles, &c. of cloth of gold tiſſue, crimſon velvets, ſattins, and other rich ſilk and veſſels and ſacred utenſils, many of them gilded and ſet with precious ſtones, as goſpellers, pixes, croſſes, cenſers, candleſticks, and orgaynes; and as to the poor remains of the late well-furniſhed conventual library, take the articles in their own words.

"Item, one Meſſe boke (MS. I ſuppoſe) and one in print, and one Pax of the Contemplation. Item, one *library* (I ſuppoſe they mean book-caſe) with 13 books in it, and one Meſſe boke with ſylver claſps."

Theſe goods were all of them in the pariſh church; for they give them in ſo upon the inquiry above-mentioned, and their anſwer in general is, that they knew of nothing ſold ſince Feb. 15, 6 Edward VI. excepting ſome wax to people of the town, and the money was put in (or as they phraſe it) employed to the poremen's box within the ſaid church. The original is ſigned or endorſed by the ſaid commiſſioners, the church-wardens, inhabitants, and Sir Thomas Holland, a gentleman of good faſhion then reſiding in this county, whence his family took their name, and alſo by Hugh Mergeſon, *curate*, as he writes himſelf, and I believe him the firſt miniſter of the pariſh after the Reformation from popery.

Let

Let us now ſee a little how we fared in thoſe early days of Proteſtantiſm. The monaſtery in which the hopeful youth had had a liberal education given them, and at whoſe charitable gate the hungry had always been plentifully fed, being now no more, to ſupply the former the inhabitants erected a free grammar-ſchool (of many of which the foundations were laid in the reign of king Edward VI.) for I conclude there was ſuch an one here * long before the date of the firſt charter by queen Elizabeth, from the will of John Blanche, one of the principal founders, or rather endowers, of it, dated 27 May, 1568, by which he gave lands in Sutton and Gedney to it, as did the before-mentioned church-warden, John Gamble or Gamlyn, as he is called in the queen's patent, 30 Elizabeth, 1588, whereby the ſame was legally ſettled

* Before the Diſſolution there were free-ſchools in the convent of Spalding, where the youth of that town and the lordſhips belonging thereto were taught. In the MS. regiſter Folciby, fol. 290, maſter Richard Thurgtror, then perpetual curate of the pariſh church of Spalding, is enjoined by Oliver Sutton, biſhop of Lincoln, by an inſtrument, *quod permittet pauperes clericos, aque bajulos ſcholas adire tempore congruo & beneficium ſuum libere percipere juxta morem conſuetum (ſc.) addiſcendi.* About 1315 Robert le Skinner, a merchant of the ſtaple, built our Lady's chapel, dedicated to her and *Thome Martyri* (St Thomas Becket) in after-times. This on the Reformation, being a chantry and ſerved by maſſing prieſts, became diſſolved, and came to the crown, and is now the free grammar-ſchool, towards the providing of which with maſters Mr. John Blanche of Spalding, about 1568, by his will deviſed a meſſuage 49 acres * 13 pole, moſtly copyhold, in Sutton Holland manor, parcel of the duchy of Lancaſter, lying in Sutton St. James's, and 18 acres in Gedney, copyhold of Gedney Abbatis manor; and Mr. John Gamlyn of Spalding gave 22 acres in Croft, in the ſaid county of Lincoln, for the ſame pious uſe, and procured letters patent of queen Elizabeth by lord treaſurer Burleigh, 1588, for incorporating the four governors of the ſaid ſchool, which king Charles II. renewed 1674 by his letters patent under the great ſeal of England, enlarging their privileges, at the inſtance of Sir Robert Carr of Spalding, in the ſaid county, bart. then chancellor of the ſaid duchy of Lancaſter. But the ſchoolmaſter having no proper dwelling-houſe, the late maſter, the rev. Mr. Timothy Neve, by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants and his own generous contribution, built on a piece of garden-ground, containing by ſurvey 1 rood 3 pole, near the free-ſchool, demiſed to the governor for 99 years by the town huſbands and 20 *s.* per annum, April 1722.

* 35 in the Rat.

and incorporated under governors and a common ſeal; and for the relief of the poor there were collections, offerings at the principal feaſts, a poor-man's box fixed in the pariſh church, aſſeſſments laid, and lands and tenements given by the ſaid Mr. Gamlin, (who, as alſo Sir Mathew Gamlyn, who built Fulney-hall, the ſeat of that family, and Sir John, were good friends and benefactors to this town, and ought to be gratefully remembered) Richard Hedby, and one Gonne, for the care and conduct of which the better ſort of the inhabitants gave themſelves the trouble of receiving the rents, looking after the eſtates, relieving the poor with apparel, coals, phyſic, &c. and maintaining orphans. Theſe charitable officers have been anciently ſtyled by many different appellations, and are the ſame with the *Town's Huſbands*. Their firſt regular accounts begin at Michaelmas 1591.

Of the few books which had been thus preſerved there were ſtill fewer remaining, and theſe had in all probability been diſſipated likewiſe, had not Mr. Robert Ram, the miniſter of this pariſh, in the year 1637, prevailed on the townſmen at a public meeting to board, ceil, and ſhelve the room over the North porch of the church, and to repoſit them there. This part of that beautiful entrance into the houſe of God had in ancient times, I preſume, been uſed to keep the church inſtruments, veſſels, books of office, and veſtments in; and afterwards the town arms, as halberts and firelocks, and bows and arrows, of which formerly every pariſh was obliged to be ready provided with ſuch a certain number. This uſeleſs old lumber of arms that diligent paſtor not only removed, but as the teſtimony of an eye-witneſs and party who paid for the work-doing himſelf has left it recorded in the ancient town's book, engaged all his friends, as well townſmen as ſtrangers, to give ſeveral books towards furniſhing it; nor was his learned ſucceſſor (1660) Mr. Robert Peirſon, indifferent to this praiſe-worthy work, as appears from another

another entry in the ſame MS. December 26, 1660, and the account at large of the fitting up the porch chamber, entered therein the 3d of January following; the cauſe of which entry was the maſter and uſher of the free ſchool were in thoſe times frequently changed, and there had been ſome diſputes between Mr. Peirſon and ſome of them; and I think there were not fewer than ſeven ſuch head maſters during the Grand Rebellion, and a long and troubleſome ſuit at law between the governors themſelves towards the beginning of the Reſtoration; about which time the then lord biſhop of Lincoln (the learned Dr. Robert Saunderſon) on application made to him by ſome of the gentlemen of the town appointed new governors of the ſaid ſchool; and upon the reſignation of Thomas Gibſon, M. A. who had by the maſter and ſeniors of St. John's college, Cambridge, been conſtituted maſter of the ſchool, the Rev. Mr. Martin Johnſon, S. T. B. then curate of Spalding and a native thereof, was appointed maſter, and one Patrick Brown, M. A. a young gentleman, recommended (1669) to the governors on their letters to him by Dr. Gunning, then maſter of St. John's college, his uſher, who ſome years after reſided, and James Brecknock, M. A. was elected in his ſtead. Some time after which, on differences which aroſe between the maſter and this uſher, Mr. Peter Stephens was appointed in his ſtead, and a controverſy at law about the legality of the appointment and for the profits enſued. For within about a year and a half after the appointment of him, the ſaid maſter miſliked his uſher ſo much as to take the ſcholars from him and teach them himſelf (as appears by his own depoſitions in the cauſe I mentioned) till Lady-day, 1674; in which year his majeſty king Charles II. was graciouſly pleaſed to grant us his letters patent for the ſchool, being the 26th of his reign, which I preſume made all things eaſy, and Mr. Brecknock continued maſter thence to the year 1679; about which time Anthony Oldfield ſucceeded him; and Mr. Johnſon,

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the miniſter, a man well verſed in the Oriental and other languages, and of multifarious learning, and who had been by his own generous donation, and alſo by what he procured it from his friends, a great benefactor to the library, died, and was ſucceeded in his miniſtry by the pious and learned Mr. William Pendleton. About two years after his election to that office Mr. Oldfield reſigned the ſchoolmaſter's place. That great light of learning, Richard Bentley (now D. D. regius profeſſor, maſter of Trinity college, royal librarian, &c.) ſupplied his place, who being ſoon taken from us by the learned biſhop of Worceſter, Dr. Stillingfleet, to be his amanuenſis, Mr. Johnſon of Peterhouſe, Cambridge, M. A. a ſon of the Rev. Mr. Martin Johnſon before-mentioned, and a native of this town, educated in great meaſure by his father, was elected in his place; a gentleman very much beloved for the ſweetneſs of his temper and good qualities.

In this reign and about this time was the petit ſchool of Spalding, for the benefit of poor men's children, that they might be *gratis* taught to read and write, founded by the generoſity of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Willeſby, clerk, whoſe family has long flouriſhed here, and beſtowed many charitable benefactions on the poor of Spalding: this gentleman by his will leaving a conſiderable legacy for building the ſaid ſchool, the maſters, &c. and endowing the ſame a few years before.

In 1695 the Rev. John Wareing, A.B. ſucceeded by election of the governors to the maſter, Walter Johnſon, who died much lamented. Mr. Wareing had been bred up at Shrewſbury ſchool, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge, and was a man of piety and learning. He was alſo chaplain of Wykham, and one of the firſt members of this Society, which was inſtituted and firſt held at the then Coffee-houſe in the Abbey yard—that ground which had been for ſo many ages ſacred to the Muſes.

In April, 1709, that great genius, captain Richard Steele, afterwards made a knight and ſupervisor of the playhouſes, publiſhed the Tatlers, which, as they came out in half ſheets, were taken in by a gentleman, who communicated them to his acquaintances at the Coffee-houſe then in the Abbey yard; and theſe papers being univerſally approved as both inſtructive and entertaining, they ordered them to be ſent down thither, with the Gazette and Votes, for which they paid out of charity to the perſon who kept the coffee-houſe, and they were accordingly had and read there every poſt day, generally aloud to the company, who could ſit and talk over the ſubject afterwards. This inſenſibly drew the men of ſenſe and letters into a ſociable way of converſing, and continued the next year, 1710, until the publication of theſe papers deſiſted, which was in December, to their great regret, whoſe thoughts being by theſe means bent towards their own improvement in knowledge, they again in like manner heard ſome of the Tatlers read over, and now and then a poem, letter, or eſſay on ſome ſubjects in polite literature; and it being happily ſuggeſted that, as they took care to have thoſe papers kept together, it would be well worth their while to take into conſideration the ſtate of the parochial library, where there were ſome valuable editions of the beſt authors in no good condition, they did accordingly agree to contribute towards the repairing the old and adding new books to it; but being by the two worſt enemies to underſtanding, ignorance and indolence, prevented from doing much for it, they turned their beneficial intentions towards the royal and free grammar ſchool, in which there was at that time a large but empty deſk, capable of being made a preſs or claſs, on which the one ſolitary volume then belonging to the ſchool lay, viz. Languet's Polyanthea, beſtowed on it by Sir John Oldfield, bart. ſome years before, and to this theſe gentlemen did now voluntarily add ſeveral other authors in grammatical, critical,

or

or claſſical learning, which was to the great pleaſure and convenience of the worthy maſter.

In March, 1711, the Spectator came out, which was received and read here as the Tatler had been; and next year theſe gentlemen formed themſelves into a voluntary ſociety, by ſubſcribing at the ſaid coffee-houſe the following agreement, which, though it has been much improved by new rules and orders, yet, in as much as the principal deſign is beſt ſeen thereby, I ſhall tranſcribe it.

Propoſals for eſtabliſhing a Society of Gentlemen for the ſupporting mutual benevolence and their improvement in the liberal ſciences and polite learning.

That the perſons who ſign theſe propoſals, and *none other* *, be eſteemed of the Society.

That they chooſe a Preſident monthly, to moderate in all diſputes, and read all papers whatſoever aloud †.

That they meet every *Monday* ‡ at Mr. *Younger's Coffee-houſe* ‖ in Spalding, at *two* § in the afternoon, from September to May, and in the other months at *four*, unleſs detained by buſineſs of moment, or indiſpoſition, under pain of forfeiting two-pence a time for a fund for books, &c. except thoſe who live three miles off from Spalding.

That he who is abſent four Mondays together ** ſhall on the fifth communicate to the Society ſomething new or curious, with an excuſe for abſenting, upon pain of being ſtruck out of this eſtabliſhment, if the majority of gentlemen then preſent vote it ſo; or pay ſix-pence ††, to be put in a fund to buy books, &c.

ALTERATIONS MADE FROM TIME TO TIME.

* Members enlarged to ſuch as conform to the rules.

† Reading became the buſineſs of the firſt Secretary.

‡ Changed to Wedneſday, and afterwards to Thurſday.

‖ Removed as occaſion required.

§ Altered to *four*.

** Afterwards aboliſhed; only, on Sir Iſacc Newton's earneſt recommendation, every member urged to be communicative.

†† Penalty aboliſhed afterwards.

No-

November 3, 1712. We do approve of theſe Propoſals, and agree to obſerve them as Members of the Society.

WILLIAM AMBLER,	JOHN BRITTAIN,
WALTER JOHNSON,	STEPHEN LYON,
JOSHUA AMBLER,	MAURICE JOHNSON,
JOHN JOHNSON,	EDWARD MOLESWORTH,
FRANCIS BELLINGER,	MAURICE JOHNSON, jun.
AARON LYNN,	JOHN WARING.

The Society thus formed elected the Rev. Mr. Lyon, M. A. rector of Mereworth in Kent, and perpetual curate and miniſter of Spalding, preſident for a month; and Mr. Ambler took up the propoſals from off the table on which they had been ſigned, and delivered them in the name of the Society to Mr. Lyon, as its preſident, who, with a modeſt apology, as uſual in thoſe caſes, accepted them and that office, and with a better grace no man could, nor be better qualified, he being M. A. of both univerſities, where, and in their travels abroad, he had well educated ſeveral noblemen, underſtood and ſpoke both the dead and living languages, and moſt of the arts and ſciences, eſpecially the politer. He was on Monday, Dec. 1, continued in it for that month alſo, during which ſeveral very ingenious papers were by the members and other gentlemen communicated to, and read in, the Society. On Jan. 5, 1713, at which a majority of the ſeveral ſubſcribing members were preſent, upon the motion of Mr. Lyon himſelf, was Mr. William Ambler elected preſident for that month; and it being propoſed to the Society that they ſhould elect a ſecretary, to minute their proceedings, and keep all papers, &c. belonging to them in good order for the furtherance of their laudable deſign, the Society elected Maurice Johnſon, jun. who very willingly accepted that office the laſt Monday in this month. The Society thought fit to alter that part of the propoſitions relating to the

penalty on monthly abſences, and took it off; and at the next Society, which was on Feb. 2, the Rev. Mr. Wareing was, on Mr. Ambler's motion, elected preſident for that month, and ſo continued for the next; but being much indiſpoſed, in his ſtead, on Feb. 23, Mr. Johnſon, ſen. was elected preſident for the month, when Mr. Lyon was rechoſen for April, and in this the Society ordained that the preſident ſhould be annually choſen, but afterwards altered that rule, and declared that all officers of the Society when elected ſhould continue till the Society ſhould think fit to chooſe one. This year they took in and read the Lay Monks and Memoirs of Literature. This regulation was alſo made, that ſuch gentlemen whoſe company could not conſiſtently be expected, though they had ſubſcribed the propoſals, and were well inclined to be there, ſhould and were declared not to be engaged as others who could attend, and as regular members enjoined themſelves ſo to do, and ſtrictly to obſerve all the rules and orders of the Society, but to be henceforth entered and eſteemed as *extra regulares*, or honorary members. Upon this regulation, which was abſolutely neceſſary, the rules of the Society were on Jan. 13, 1713-14, with a ſtate of its proceedings, drawn up and ſigned by theſe members as regulars, with the approbation of the reſt:

Joſhua Ambler,	John Johnſon,
Maurice Johnſon, jun.	William Lynn,
William Johnſon,	Stephen Lyon.

The names of the extra-regulars were entered therein by the ſecretary, according to the former regulations, and they attended as they had opportunity; and in as much as theſe rules may be ſometimes had recourſe to, and it is neceſſary to be known what was then done, great alterations being made thereby, I ſhall here note what was a variation, any thing conſiderable or introduced then as a rule; viz.

That

That the members ſo ſubſcribing ſhould aſſemble alternately at each other's houſes (where the extra-regulars ſhould alſo be welcome), on Wedneſday at four o'clock in the afternoon.

That no paper whatever ſhould be read if any member oppoſed it.

That no member introduce any one into the Society whom he can ſuppoſe will not probably be acceptable there.

That every member on admiſſion give to the library a book or books of the value of 1*l*; the preſident to judge of the value, and certify the ſociety thereof, and the ſecretary to enter the name of the member and his donations: the like gift made to the grammar ſchool, or to both church library and ſchool, to be of effect.

That no one ſhall be bound by any rule, order, or injunction not entered; but, when entered, every one concerned in them ſhall, upon the honour and credit of a gentleman and a ſcholar, obſerve them.

This manner of holding the Society not being ſo convenient as in one fixed and certain place, they in 1715-16 fitted up a little room in the old part of the parſonage houſe, and by favour of the Rev. Mr. Neve, who hired that part, met there at their uſual times, until the number of members increaſing, they were obliged to find a larger, and agreed for the uſe of an handſome room in the marketſtead, where an aſſembly having been held, gave it the name of the Aſſembly-room.

The Society having reſumed the beforementioned intention of advancing the parochial library, effected it with vigour anſwerable to their ſtrength; and the books belonging to it were by theſe gentlemen removed from a damp, little, and inconvenient room, with a chimney difficult of acceſs, and very inconvenient, as appears from the former part of the eſſay, and depoſited in claſſes in the veſtry. Papers called the Engliſhman, Guardian,

Entertainers, and Lovers, were taken in, ſo long as they meddled not with politics, and read. They were ſucceeded by the Cenſor.

And now, 1716, Mr. William Atkinſon having been admitted a regular member (inſtead of Dr. Lynn, who intended no longer to reſide, but deſired to be, and became an extra regular), at his inſtance the gentlemen of the Society purchaſed of the Rev. Mr. Wareing's widow her late huſband's books, and diſtributed them between the library of the church and ſchool; and the Society, 1717-18, elected Mr. Atkinſon their treaſurer, to receive and pay for their common expences, and to keep accounts of the ſame, and defray all ſuch other charges as they ſhould direct, with the ballance of his accounts, which were then ordered to be made up by him to the Society when they ſhould require it. And the payments made by the members after the late regulation, when they fitted up the room in the parſonage houſe, being one ſhilling each time they attended, or had not a juſt cauſe of abſence as aforeſaid, amounting to more than common expences, in 1718 the treaſurer, by order, procured and thenceforth entered all the receipts and payments in a book kept for that purpoſe, and the members did now agree to this, and declare that the extra regulars ſhould not be obliged in matters of attendance or expences, other than the common expences when preſent. To this, and in conſideration of the preceding rules and orders, all the beforementioned regular members ſubſcribed, and theſe following gentlemen were admitted afterwards at different times:

Peter Bold,
Henry Everard,
William Clarke,
Francis Pilliod,
John Richards,
James Rowland,
Timothy Neve,
Robert Mitchell.

The catalogue of all the books in the libraries of the church and ſchool was tranſcribed by the order, and for the uſe, of the

Society; and a table hung on each of the three claſſes in the veſtiary, ſhewing the authors, and the order in which they are therein placed.

And, to ſhew their regard for letters, 1719, they attended to his grave, and decently interred in the church, an unfortunate gentleman, one Mr. Ingoldſby, who went by the name of Mr. Sandes, who, as a *Maitre des Langues*, tranſlated the French and Italian here.

Papers called the Honeſt Gentleman and Free Thinker were read, excepting ſuch of them as were political.

Mr. Lynn * of Southwick near to Oundle in Northamptonſhire, a member of this Society, invented, compoſed, publiſhed, and preſented this Society with a new table of logarithms, by way of linear proportions, comprehending more than 50 times the compaſs of many tables yet extant the common way by figures.

Upon the death of the treaſurer, Mr. Neve was elected, and deſired by the Society to take that office upon him, he living in the houſe where the Society was then held; which he did comply with, and made up the accounts of the late treaſurer; from the time of whoſe death the Society agreed to hold it again on Thurſdays, which had been their day of holding the Society, but on his account was changed to Wedneſday, and from this time the ſecretary gave in to the Society, on the firſt Society holden, the minutes of all their acts and orders, with the rules and orders, and liſts of the regular and extra regular members, that they might the better judge of the ſtate of the Society, and that as far as in his power he might be ſerviceable in a proper manner. He communicated to them, in June 1720, an Eſſay towards an hiſtorical account of the ſtate of learning in Spalding, wherein is a brief chronological account from the year of our

* George Lynn, of Southwick, and of Frinton, in the county of Eſſex, married a daughter of Sir Edward Bellamy, lord mayor of London 1735, by whom he had Frinton manor, now or late in the hands of Mrs. Bellamy (Morant's Eſſex, I. 480). Another of Sir Edward's daughters married Maurice Johnſon, eſq. (Ib. II. 192).

Lord

Lord 1000 to 1718 of all public buildings and endowments for promoting literature here, with ſome account of learned men here reſiding, and the accounts and characters of them from the ancient hiſtorians and MSS. with a catalogue and character of the ancient library belonging to the religious here, and a reference to the MSS. where they are now widely diſperſed, of which Eſſay this is humbly offered by him as the ſequel.

Papers called the Spies, not political, taken in and read. It was propoſed, approved, and ordered by the Society, that every thing that uſed to be paſſed by vote ſhould for the future be paſſed by ballot, and that all members ſhould be ſo elected; and a balloting box and balls were accordingly procured, and that unexceptionable method hath ever ſince been uſed.

The univerſities having paid the compliment to the biſhop of Cheſter* for his maintaining the rights of theſe two moſt learned bodies, in his elaborate treatiſe printed at the Theatre at Oxford 1721, intituled, his Lordſhip's Caſe with relation to the Wardenſhip of Mancheſter; in which is ſhewn, that no other degrees but ſuch as are taken in the univerſity can be deemed legal qualifications for any eccleſiaſtical preferment in England; and the clergy of ſeveral dioceſes having alſo paid their compliments to the earl of Nottingham, for aſſerting the doctrines of the church againſt Mr. Whiſton; there was not long after diſperſed about this dioceſe an anonymous pamphlet in 4to, intituled, "The Caſe "of Addreſſing conſidered," upon thoſe occaſions, which, with a learned and clever anſwer to it (ſo far as it relates to the compliment or addreſs ſo paid by the clergy) in a MS. intituled, "A Review of the Caſe of Addreſſing conſidered," was communicated in September by the treaſurer, and read to the Society.

The Secretary communicated "Archaiſmus Graphicus;" being propoſals for compoſing a general table for decy-

* Dr. Gaſtrell. See Brit. Topogr. I. 497.

phering

phering and explaining all abbreviations, to be done by the members.

In March this year, the Society being become too numerous for the little room in the old part of the parſonage-houſe, removed to the aſſembly-room; ordered that a fourth claſs ſhould be added to and like thoſe of the veſtiary, and a ſmall one over the door there for the duplicates.

It was made a rule, that from the laſt day of December, 1721, every regular member who ſhould for the future pay to the treaſurer one ſhilling each month for a fund, and one ſhilling each to the Society, ſhould be entered, but no cauſe be required of their abſence at any time; and that the ſecretary ſhould procure a room for the Society to be held in, and keep ſuch curioſities, natural and artificial, and ſuch MSS. books, papers, &c. as ſhould be given or belong to it, as the muſeum and library of the Society. This was propoſed by captain Pilliod. The Bibliotheca Literaria was ordered to be taken in as publiſhed; and it was on balloting agreed that the rules and orders of this Society be by the ſecretary tranſcribed and tranſmitted to ſome worthy gentlemen of Stamford and of Peterborough who deſired them; which was done accordingly, in order to induce them to eſtabliſh the like Society in both places. It was ordered, that every member hereafter elected ſhould from the firſt of January then next bring their preſents of books to the library within twelve months after their reſpective admiſſions, or that the member who propoſed them ſhould pay to the treaſurer one pound at the next Society after the twelve months expired. This rule to extend to the preſent members alſo though heretofore admitted, and that the Society may continue together as ſuch to the hour of ten inſtead of nine o'clock. Ordered that a copy of the rules and orders, &c. of this Society be given or lent to every member thereof as ſoon as may be after his admiſſion. This was propoſed by the treaſurer Auguſt

guſt 22; and September 19 following the ſecretary, purſuant to that order, communicated to the Society ſome part of the articles intended to be publiſhed with the rules and orders. A Greek tranſlation in Anacreontics of the earl of P——'s poem upon Mr. Howard, by the treaſurer, was communicated, and an extract in Latin from the MS. Leigers, &c. of this town, giving ſome account of it, and all its patrons, lords, and priors, and their lives and actions, by the ſecretary.

On Wedneſday September 25, 1723, the rev. Mr. Lyon, preſident and librarian, gave the rev. Mr. Neve, the ſchoolmaſter, and the rev. Mr. Howard, the lecturer, each of them a key to the claſſes of books in the veſtiary, where the library is, as his deputy librarians; and October 7, 8, and 9 following the library was, purſuant to an order of the Society, cleanſed and ſet in order, the fourth claſs added, and the catalogues compared and examined.

The treaſurer communicated to the Society Statuta Coll. 31 Conc. 1506, 4to. MS. charactere nitido. Mr. B. Ray, a member of this ſociety, communicated a MS. poem of Mr. Prior's. The ſecretary communicated a letter from Dr. Coleby* of Stamford to him, concerning the Canon Chronicon in Marmora Arundel. dated Oct. 1723; and the rev. Mr. Brittaine, a member of this Society, an eſſay on the ancient ſtate of this country, Holland, and the ſeveral embankments, MS. and from Mr. E. Stevens, another member, a petition anciently made by the gentlemen and merchants of this town to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms for making Spalding a free port, MS. and an account of the preſent

*Dr. Dixon Coleby died Nov. 21, 1756, aged 77; and his widow Elizabeth Oct. 2, 1759; as appears by a mural monument againſt the Eaſt wall of the South tranſept of Kirkton church in Holland. His arms were, G. in a bordure engrailed O, a Chevron between 3 Bezants.

On a ſlab in the floor in the ſame tranſept are commemorated the doctor's father and mother, Pickering Coleby, eſq; and wife; he died 1682, ſhe 1695.

Dixon Coleby, only ſon of Dr. Dixon Coleby, of Stamford, grandſon of Pickering Coleby, who died Dec. 14, 1733, aged 22.

navigation

navigation to Lynne, Wiſbech, Spalding, and Boſton, with capt. Perry's original map or chart of the ſea coaſts, and the proof plates of Dr. Stukeley's, a member of this ſociety, map of Holland and the adjacent countries; and from capt. Pilliod three letters written by Mr. Worceſter, concerning the forming a ſociety for the encouragement of mechaniſm, to be called the *Chamber of Arts*; and from Simon Degge, eſq; a letter from Paris to the lady O——, dated Nov. 30, 1723, giving an account of the city, MS. Mr. Thomas Milles, jun.* a member of this Society, communicated a poem on the death of a canary bird, MS. and the ſecretary another, by Mr. Pope on Mr. Cowper's birth-day.

It was made a rule by the Society, that in abſence of the preſident the vice-preſident, who is the ſenior regular member in age, do take the chair as ſoon as any five regular members are met at due time and place until the preſident comes, and in his abſence, for that Society. A thermometer and barometer were brought to anſwer Dr. Jurin's " Invitacio ad obſervanda meteora." As the preſerving and augmenting the library had been the conſtant care of the Society, and the lecturer, the rev. Mr. Henry Howard was entruſted with a key of the claſſes as deputy librarian, together with the ſchoolmaſter, the rev. Mr. Timothy Neve, treaſurer to the Society, one or other of them conſtantly attending to perform divine ſervice each day in the pariſh church, it was on ballot ordered by the Society that the ſaid Mr. Howard, in conſideration of his taking upon him the care to enter the books lent out and taken in in a lending-book lying for that purpoſe always ready in the veſtiary, by the order and at the expence of the Society; and of his replacing the books there, and keeping

* Father of the Rev. Joſeph Milles, another member, and perpetual curate of Cowbit, now living, who ſeems to have inherited his father's poetical genius, and has publiſhed by ſubſcription an Engliſh tranſlation of Xenophon's Apology of Socrates, and ſeveral other pieces.

them ſafe and in good condition; that the ſaid Mr. Howard, a regular member of this Society, be from henceforth exempt from all payments whatever to the treaſurer of this Society. And for preſerving quiet, it was alſo ordered upon ballot, that if upon the preſident or vice-preſident's endeavouring to moderate in any diſpute between any perſons there, any one ſhall perſiſt in the argument, it be forthwith balloted that ſuch perſons be forthwith ordered to withdraw from that Society.

SPALDING, Monday, March 30, 1713.

The propoſals for continuing the Society ſtand now thus:

That the perſons who have already ſigned this paper, and ſhall hereafter ſign it, ſhall be eſteemed of the Society.

That they elect a preſident annually.

That no member of the Society ſhall forfeit any thing for abſence; and that the members communicate what they meet with curious in literature to the Society, which is not now to meet till four in the afternoon, on every Monday, at Mr. Rhiſton's in Spalding. This was a room at the greateſt inn in the town, known by the ſign of the White Hart, from the time of king Richard II. and was fitted up for this purpoſe and for a coffee-room by Mr. John Rhiſton, alias Royſton, who then kept that inn.

Ordered afterwards, that the officers of the Society, whatever they may be (for duties or numbers as requiſite, or as occaſions may hereafter require) once elected, continue till others are choſen, or they reſign or die, or as long as they behave well in their offices, to be a ſtanding committee and council for the Society, eſpecially as to expending the monies raiſed, given, ariſing, or accruing from forfeits or funds; though thoſe of the Royal Society are elected every St. Andrew's day, unleſs objection be made againſt them. Number ſeems needleſs; and the

making

making the preſidency monthly was of no ſervice to the Society, nor afterwards enlarging it annually; for it became *quamdiu præſidens ſe bene gereret*, as indeed all officers ought to be, and the ſacred prieſthood is among us. Reaſon ſhould always be aſſigned with our obſervations, and follow remarks, for conviction ſake, to render them of uſe to poſterity. The reaſon then of this note is, that by practice and experience men grow more ready and know better how to execute offices *pro bono publico*, and to encourage and induce gentlemen of abilities to accept and undertake to execute them.

DISSERTATIONS

ON SEVERAL SUBJECTS OF ANTIQUITY,

BY MAURICE JOHNSON, ESQ.

EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTE BOOKS OF THE SPALDING SOCIETY.

I.

Diſſertation on a Seal of Amethyſt impreſt with a Camel, and circumſcribed "SECRETVM SECRETORV," *ſet on a large ſilver Ring gilt. Preſented to the Society by the Rev. Mr.* RAY.

Read July 25, 1734.

THE uſe of the ſeal-ring or ſignet for ſecuring tables, letters miſſive, and other diſpatches and things, as doors of houſes, monuments, and even dens (if not ſo much for the corroboration of teſtimony, and in token of the due examination of inſtruments in writing, as for confirming grants or contracts in thoſe times, when very few but they whoſe peculiar buſineſs it was to write could ſo much as write even their own names) was very early. Thus the prophet Jeremiah, ſpeaking of Jeconiah, ſhews it then of higheſt

higheſt eſteem: "As I live, ſaith the Lord, though Coniah the ſon "of Jehoiakim king of Judah were the ſignet upon my right "hand, yet would I pluck thee thence *." King Darius ſealed the writing and the decree †, and a ſtone was brought and laid upon the mouth of the den, and the king ſealed it with his own ſignet, and with the ſignet of his princes, that the purpoſe might not be changed ‡. Jezabel ſealed the letter with the king's ſeal ||, and the Jewiſh prieſts went and made the ſepulchre ſure with a watch, and ſealed the ſtone, *σφραγισαντες τον λιθον* §." Pliny ** tells us the intaglios or gems ſet in rings, and uſed thus to ſeal with, were called *Σφραγιδες*. By Thucydides †† it is ſignificatively uſed for the impreſſion.

Princes, in proceſs of time, affected to uſe great or broad ſeals, which, for their cumberſomeneſs and honour's ſake too, were intruſted with no others than ſecretaries, chancellors, &c. leſt they might be by them deceived, and alſo another called their privy, ſecret, or counter-ſeal; *contrà ſigillum, contre ſeau,* with which they ſometimes ſealed inſtruments of order or fiats previous to their grants, ſometimes alſo the grants themſelves, with both at once diſtinct. Lit. Pat. Alain le Long dat. die 20 Maii, indict. 11. an. ab incarnat. verbi 689. Hiſt. de Bretagne, liv. I. c. 28. "Acta fuerunt hæc in urbe Occeſinorenti ſub noſtro magno ſi-"gillo & ſigno manuali & etiam ſub ſignis manualibus comi-"tum Cornubienſis & Leonenſis & alior."

In imitation of their ſovereigns the nobility and prelates, whoſe property and the right of dividing and inveſting their inferiors and vaſſals in feud encreaſed, took on them as ſuperior lords of the fee to uſe their great ſeals alſo; and in contradiſtinction thereto had their private ſeals and counter-ſeals alſo, an impreſſion whereof

* Jer. xxii. 24. † Daniel, xi. 9. ‡ Ib. ver. 17.
|| 1 Kings, xxi. 8. § Matth. xxvii. ult. ** xxxvii. c.
†† I. c. 129.

they

they frequently ſtamped on the back or reverſe of the impreſſion of their great ſeals; and though their notaries, ſecretaries, and other keepers of their evidences, kept their great ſeal, they themſelves, as kings did, contrived to carry the ſecret ſeals or ſignets on their own fingers *. Hence was that ſeal called alſo a ſeal manual, and hence thoſe inſtances given by the late learned Mr. Madox, in his Formulare Anglicanum, who in the XXIII[d] ſection of his prefatory diſſertation concerning our ancient charters and inſtruments, ſpeaking of ſubſignation and ſealing, fol. xxviii, ſays, beſides the principal ſeal they (i. e. princes and great men) often uſed anciently a counter-ſeal, which ſeems to have been the privy ſeal of the party, and in the circumſcription of it is ſometimes called expreſsly *ſecretum* or *ſigillum ſecreti*. Vide ibidem, Form. XLVI. fol. 27, CCLXVI. fol. 159, CCCVIII. fol. 186, and the drawing of an impreſſion of an oval ſeal in the Minutes of the Spalding Society, 25th March, 1731, where the head ſeems to be the work of a more ancient and ſuperior taſte to the time of that charter, viz. Henry VIII's reign; but it is ſuppoſed the inſcription

SECRETVM ROBERTI DE FERRARIIS

was there added to an antique intaglia by that nobleman to make it his privy ſeal, which probably he wore as an ornament on his finger; for till ſome time after Richard I's† return from the Holy Wars coats and creſts were not of general uſe on any ſeals, and throughout we find thoſe ſort of ſeals to have been frequently engraven, eſpecially if belonging to prelates or noblemen, with devices, which are very often rebuſſes, or a ſort of reſemblance or pun on the parties' name, as the owner of this very ſeal might be called

* Alan duke of Bretagne ſigns his will, A.D. 889, with his ring, "Annulo "noſtro inſigniri juſſimus." Lobineau, II. p. 43.

† "Circa hoc tempus (A.D. 1218) domini in ſigillis modo ſolito habebant equi- "tes armatos cum gladiis, & in dorſo ſigillorum de novo arma ſua poſuerunt in cutis." Roſs of Warw. edit. Hearne, p. 198. Dugd. Warwick. p. 673.

Camel,

Camel, or *Camelin*, *Camelus*, and *Camelinus*, ſignifying the ſame, or which ſounded ſomething like it.

Hoppingius, in his treatiſe *De jure ſigillorum*, c. I. § III. 59. ſays, "*Ut plurimum ſigillum ſecretum nominatum quod dominus illud "in ſecreto habeat.*" Confer Fulv. Pacian. l. II. de prob. c. 40. Again, c. 4. § II. 85. *Privatum ſigillum eſt ad alios pertinens*; and it ſeems they were uſed for teſtimony only, and adds therefore women may have them, but that they did not authenticate more than an atteſtation, and cites Nich. Everhard, tract. de fid. inſtr. c. XII. 11. 5. Houthem. de art. notoriat. c. XI. p. 29. Innocent. Panormit. in cap. int. dilectos N° 3. de fid. inſt. re off. ad Conſt. Reg. tract. de literis oblig. art. 1. gloſſ. 7. 11. 9. & l. 2. c. de rebus alien. & non alien. Vide lord Coke's 2d inſtitute, fol. 554. *ſignetum*. Biſhop Nicolſon's Eng. Hiſt. lib. pt. III. fol. 241, 242, 243. Bracton, l. II. c. 16. § 12.

But in our law any ſuch ſeal, or even that of another party, or of any corporate body, if mentioned in the inſtrument itſelf to be affixed for that purpoſe (as frequent inſtances of ſuch occur) did authenticate, ratify, and confirm the donation or contract.

According to Roſs of Warwick, the great ſeals of ſubjects ſeem to have been diſuſed about 1366 entirely, when ſmaller ſeals of arms came generally into uſe among people of the firſt faſhion. "*Poſt captionem Johannis regis Franciæ domini atque generoſi relictis "imaginibus equitum in ſigillis poſuerunt arma ſua in parvis ſcutis**."

But, beſides the ſeals uſed in his ſeveral courts of record for iſſuing their proper proceſs, the king, as lord Coke in his comment on the *articuli ſuper chartas* as cited above obſerves, has three ſeals; viz. his ſignet or ſign manual, ever in the cuſtody of his principal ſecretary, for ſealing bills, as warrants for the privy ſeal. His privy ſeal *(petit ſeau)* in the cuſtody of ſome

* Chron. J. Roſſi in Bibl. Cotton.

one

one of the privy council to the king, called lord privy ſeal, or clerk or keeper of the privy ſeal for ſealing bills, as wanting for the great ſeal; his great or broad ſeal ever in the cuſtody of the high chancellor of Great Britain, lord keeper of the great ſeal, or lords commiſſioners. *Si quis accuſatus fuerit vel convictus quod ſigillum domini regis falſaverit conſignando inde chartas vel brevia, &c. regis judicium ſuſtinebit.* This high treaſon is ſpoken of this ſeal; Bract. III. f. 119.

To a deed poll of Robert Gylbert of Stepyng, and Margery his wife, being a grant of lands and tenements lying on the banks of the Bayn, were affixed two ſeals of a deep coloured red wax on two ſcrips of parchment drawn through the bottom and folded up, and cut to let them through; the impreſſion of the huſband's ſeal is defaced: his wife's is a great R. Both ſeals were covered with the leaves of ſome plants whilſt ſoft, part thereof ſtill ſticking on them. It is very well written for the age, on very thin parchment.

Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary, read to the Society a letter to him from John Rowell, ſen. eſq. preſident of the Society at Peterborough, and member of this, in anſwer to his diſſertation, July 25, 1734, on the above ſeal, approving the conjectures thereon, except that he does not take the impreſſion to have been frequently deſigned as a rebus, nor ſo in this inſtance. He condemns the uſe of the word *ſignetum* as a barbariſm only of the common lawyers, who uſe it for *annulus ſignatorius*, which when ſpoken of the king lord Coke * ſhews plainly the ſignet is his majeſty's ſecond ſeal or ſeal manual, to diſtinguiſh it from the privy ſeal †.

But this ſeems juſtifiable from other ſuch derivatives, and is a termination of diminution. As of *cygnus* a ſwan we call the

* Ubi ſupra.
† Articuli ſupra Chartas, 2d Inſt. 554.

pulli cygnorum, cygnetts. So of *ſignum* a large ſeal, we call a leſs a *ſignet*. Our learned countryman Dr. Skynner, in his Etymologicon of our language, ſays, *a* French, G. *ſignet*, *ſigillum*, whence the word *ſignare*, i. e. *ſigillare*, q. d. *ſignatum*, *ſigillum*, which ſeems a better reaſon for its being ſo called than that of Aldronandus cited by Hoppingius, c. I. 63, where he ſays, "*Galli & Belgæ vulgo* un ſignet, *annullum ſignatorium dicunt* "*quia ſc. familiæ ſuæ inſigne ei ſit impreſſum.*"

The intaglias uſed for ſeals or counter-ſeals, have modern inſcriptions round the collets of gold wherein theſe antiques were ſet, which no way explain them, but evince that the perſons who ſo applied them were entirely ignorant of their deſign, as has been ſhewn by Mr. Anſtis, in his diſſertation, the abridgement whereof by Mr. Drake was communicated to this Society; and as may appear to any one who reads the two ſheets of ſeals, engraved by our ingenious fellow member Mr. George Vertue, by order, and at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries of London, which may from ſtatues, medals, or other gems be explained; in order to which Mr. Johnſon ſet them down, with proper references to the engraving, and alſo to the authorities ſhewn to illuſtrate them.

Plate A. The counter ſeal of Sir RICHARD NELSON, baron of HALTON, and conſtable of the caſtle of Cheſter, marked A. and circumſcribed ✠ SECRETVM DOMINI ✠ CELO FERO RESERO, the impreſſion Venus Καλλιπυγος of Syracuſe, as on the reverſe of the coins of the Aphrodiſians, in the late learned earl of Winchelſea's collection, ſhe is repreſented ſideways, and ſtanding naked by a pillar, whereon is the golden prize adjudged her by Paris.

B. THOMAS OSWY's ſeal. The impreſſion ſeems from the countenance and coifure, to be the head of Sappho, the Leſbian poeteſs. So in a noble large Mitylenean gold medal, in the collection of the Hon. Sir Hans Sloane, bart. preſident of the

Royal Society, and a moſt worthy member of this. So Pine's Horace, vol. II. p. 150.

C. ROBERT FERRERS, earl of Derby; a croſs TV MEMOR ESTO MEI. The impreſſion ſeems from the countenance and cap to be the head of king Priam. So in Fabretti and Pine's Horace, vol. I. p. 87.

D. Counter-ſeal of the abbey of ABENDON in Berkſhire. The impreſſion, very large, ſeems a buſt of Apollo, as in Montfaucon.

E. JOHN lord BASSET's ſeal, with his names circumſcribed. Impreſſion an head.

F. RALPH BANBURY's. SEIL . PRIVE . DEVT . ETTRE . CEL . Impreſſion an head.

Plate B.

A. The counterſeal of ROGER DE LACY, conſtable of the caſtles of Cheſter and Pontefract to a ſeal of St. John the Evangeliſt of Pontefract, who being in divers parts of Greece, and at the ſiege of Acon, with our king Richard I. might bring this gem home with him:

✠ VIRGO : EST : ELECTVS : A : DOMINO :

The buſt an hero with an helmet, his face turned towards the left ſhoulder, perhaps Diomedes. So in Urſinus and Pine's Horace, v. II. p. 29.

B. Sir RICHARD JERNYNGHAM, 10 H. VIII. An head.

C. Counterſeal of RICHARD I. abbot of SELBY, in the county of York, about 1220. On the collet,

✠ CAPVD . NOSTRVM . CHRISTVS . EST.

The head of the emperor Honorius, circumſcribed on the ſtone itſelf, DN HONORIVS AVG.

D. THOMAS DE VERDON. An head.

E. Counterſeal of RICHARD (probably 3d) abbot of Abingdon, about 1235,

✠ IN PRINCIPIO ERAT VERBV.

An head.

5. When

When I had the pleaſure of communicating from Mr. Drake the extract of Mr. Anſtis' treatiſe (which occaſioned the publication of theſe plates), I ſhewed this Society ſeveral inſtances of antiques ſo uſed, ſome in other prints, and others on ſeals in my own poſſeſſion *. The practice being antiently pretty common with communities and great men, and much more plauſible than ſetting them round bowls, cups, bracelets, cabinets, caſkets, and watch chains.

Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary, ſhewed the Society the print from an impreſſion of a great round ſeal, circumſcribed

✠ SIGILLVM DN̄I WILLELMI FILII OTH.

An elderly man, with a round cloſe cap or bonnet on his head, a long looſe robe over his veſt or cloſe coat down to his feet, ſitting ſideways in a low large ſeat, having a cuneus or coining hammer in his right, and a broad ſword held upright in his left hand. *Cuneus*, coin, *à cudendo, fabricando monetam*; and he obſerved to the Society, that although Camden, in Philipot's edition of his Remains, p. 184, ſays, Otho, a German, was the principal amongſt thoſe Eaſterlings famous for making good money (whence comes the word *Eſterling* or *Sterling*) in Richard I's time, and who in old records is called *Otho Cuneator*, who roſe to ſuch wealth, that Thomas his ſon, ſurnamed *Fitz Otho*, married one of the coheireſſes of Beauchamp, baron of Bedford, was lord of Mendleſham in Suffolk, and held in fee to make the coining ſtamps ſerving for all England, which office deſcended by an heir general to the baron Boutetour, &c. yet it appears by that, commonly called the *Magnus Rotulus*, 5 Steph. 16, a. as cited by Madox in his Hiſtory of the Exchequer, fol. 345, that Stephen Erchembald's ſon gave 10 marks of ſilver for ſlaying a man of William Fitz Otho. If that be this ſame; and that moſt venerable record be of 18 Henry I. (as Madox gives good reaſon to believe it) then this mint maſter muſt have lived earlier, or

* Many more inſtances might be ſpecified from the three ſucceeding plates of ſeals publiſhed by the Society, and marked C. D. E.

to a great age, and his father Otho have been brought in by that king Henry I. as I apprehend about 1125, when he ſo ſeverely handled all the minters of bad money through England, as Matthew Paris, a coæval hiſtorian, relates: "*Omnes Angliæ mone-*" *tarios eo quod monetam furtive corruperant fecit turpiter emen-*" *tulari & manus dextras præcidi*," as in archbiſhop Parker's edition publiſhed anno 1125. Here I take the cloſe cap or coif, the long robe and ſword, to be enſigns of his great juriſdiction and authority over the many mints, and the cuneus or hammer of his proper office. So in the ſeal of Robert Grimbald, a judge in Henry the ſecond's time, a cut whereof is in Mon. Ang. II. 278, and Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. p. 100, the circumſcription whereof is ✠ SIGILLVM ROBERTI GRIMBALD. that juſtice has an edged broad ſword held upright in his right hand for juſtice, and one broken without a point in his left for mercy, which by granting reprieves he had a power to exerciſe.

The biſhops of Durham, as being counts palatine, and having both the temporal and ſpiritual juriſdictions, were repreſented on their great ſeals enthroned, in their pontificalibus, and mitred, in the poſture of giving the epiſcopal benediction (as other prelates) on the one ſide, but attended by armed men as their guards, and on the other, in the equipage of armed knights on horſeback, with ſword and ſhield, as other temporal great lords and warriors, as in Madox Formulare Anglicanum, in the plate ſeal of John Fordham, biſhop of Durham, and lord treaſurer 1381, t. R. II. and of Robert Nevil, 1438, t. H. VI. N° cxxxi. f. 69, ib.

Solum Dunelmenſe judicat ſtola & enſe.

Give me leave to add what Hoppingus, a learned civilian, in his treatiſe "De jure Sigillorum," ſays, c. 4. § 6. *de uſu ſigilli majoris.* "Tali utuntur hi qui aut juriſdictionem habent aut "ſunt in dignitate, aut referunt communitatem vel collegium," and cites Honthem, B. IV. Art. Notar. c. 11, 12, 21, p. 101, 102.

The

The ſeals of the temporal lords I have obſerved are of a round and perfect circle ſhape, thoſe of the prelates oval; but the biſhops of Durham are round only on the throne ſide. It draws the deſign ſomewhat into an oval by the baſe and pinnacle work of the throne breaking in at top and bottom into the legend. By that means it looks like our epiſcopal ſeals on that ſide, and yet tallies with the counter-ſeal, whereon he is repreſented *en cavalier*, and perfectly within a true circle.

II.

On a MS. of St. Paul's *Epiſtles, with a copy of* the plea of Pinenden.

Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary, ſhewed the Society a Latin MS. in quarto of the Epiſtles of St. Paul, written in the Saxon characters on velom, with a commentary and gloſſary throughout. This book formerly belonged to the abbey of Chriſt at Canterbury, and as is frequently found in ancient MSS. had prefixed ſome records relating thereto. Before this, in a hand coæval with it, is that moſt remarkable tranſaction which is related and celebrated by our moſt learned lawyers in the plea at Pinenden, impleaded and tried between Lanfrank, then archbiſhop of Canterbury, plaintiff, and Odo, biſhop of Bayeux, earl of Kent, and the Conqueror's half brother, for fifteen manors, two townſhips, and many rights and liberties of the ſee of Canterbury, whereof the earl had, under colour of the Conqueror's grant, diſſeiſed and diſpoſſeſſed archbiſhop Stigand, the plaintiff's immediate predeceſſor, who being a Saxon, and having oppoſed the Normans, was highly unacceptable to and much injured by them at that Revolution; in which by the ſolemn judgement of the court the plaintiff prevailed,

vailed, and had judgement againſt the intruder, and recovered all thoſe eſtates, rights and liberties to his ſee; and their ſentence was formally ratified and approved by the king. Eadmerus, a learned Saxon, biſhop of St. Andrews and abbot of St. Albans, in his hiſtory of thoſe times, fol. 9. 33, 34, &c. gives an account of it; and Selden, in his Spicilegium thereon, from a MS. in the church of Rocheſter, gives the whole pleadings and proceedings to ſhew the method of proceeding then in that court, and the form of judgement, which Bacon, in his Hiſtorical and Political Diſcourſes of our Laws and Government, part I. c. 48. fol. 82. cites alſo as a proof that cauſes of the greateſt concernment and between the nobleſt perſonages were there then ſolemnly argued, tried, and determined, upon the votes, that is by the verdict, of the freemen of the county, where the premiſes in queſtion lay, upon a writ from the king for that purpoſe directed; and in Lambard's time, 1576, as in his Perambulation * of the county of Kent, fo. 178. 180, he ſaith it is ſet in the midſt of that ſhire, and thereof moſt meet, and the ſheriffs held their county-courts there; and it took its name from Pinnian, to *puniſh*. Lord Chief Juſtice Hales, in his Hiſtory of our Common Law †, makes a further and more notable and noble uſe of this record, &c. as it proves by the conſequence of the judgement, and the archbiſhop being reſtored to his rights, that king William, the Norman Conqueror, was not even by himſelf deemed ſuch over the realm, but over Harold, whom, and his abettors, he treated as intruders and uſurpers upon him and his dominion of England, which he claimed by ſeveral other better and more elegible titles than that even invidious one of Conqueſt; ſo that though this was *Conqueſtus*, and in the royal ſtyles of his ſucceſſors be ſo written by the lawyers, yet that was not in the ſenſe of his having acquired

* Piccendene hothe, alias Pinendene heath. † Cap. 5. p. 96, 97.

a right

a right to the kingdom by victory, but as they called every eſtate not inherited but acquired by that term, the French ſay *acquiſition*, we ſay *purchaſe* *.

There is alſo in this MS. ſubjoined to the ſaid plea of Penendene, another record, very pertinent and proper thereto, written alſo in a coæval hand, being a grant or charter of confirmation of king Henry III. anno 1115, of all their eſtates, rights, liberties, and privileges, to archbiſhop Radulf the Norman and the monks of Chriſt church in Canterbury, correſponding with and in conſequence of that judgement which archbiſhop Parker, *de præſulibus*, places about the time I have.

What variance upon carefully collating this MS. of the record of this family plea, with that publiſhed by the learned Selden from the Rocheſter MS. is between them, chiefly aroſe from the writer of the Rocheſter records inſerting ſome few words by way of explanation, perhaps interleaved or marginated at firſt, and crept into the text through frequent tranſcriptions, as particularly a ſentence, wherein it is ſaid that the archbiſhop reſtored Stokes, Deventune, and Frankenſham to the church of St. Andrew (meaning the cathedral or ſee of Rocheſter, dedicated to that ſaint) becauſe of right they anciently belonged thereto †; and this therefore was not an improper or uſeleſs additional remark to be made in a MS. of the record to be kept in the archives of Rocheſter, being proper for the biſhops of that church and their council to know and be informed of, as their more ancient title under the Saxon donors of theſe towns or lands, which might be taken away by the ſaid earl of Kent, or otherwiſe miſlaid or loſt, they having loſt their poſſeſſion and enjoyment of the premiſſes for ſome years, ſo recovered for and reſtored to them by the archbiſhop.

* Couſtumes de Normandie, c. 422. Spelman Gloſſar. p. 145. *voc.* Conquestus. Domat, Prelim. lib. tit. 3. ſſ. 2. 31. Bracton, lib. 1. cap. 5. 16. 18. 27.
† Spicil. in Eadmer. 198. l. 43.

The

The charter runs thus:

"H. Dei gr̃a rex Anglor', ep̃is, comitib', p̃ceribs, vicecomitibs, ceteriſque ſuis fidelibus Francis & Anglis, in omnib' comitatib' in quibus archiep̃s Ravvlfus & monachi eccle, Xp̃i Cantuarie t̃ras habent amicabilit' ſal'. Notum vob' facio me conceſſiſſe omnes t̃ras quas tempore regis Edwardi cognati mei & tempore Will' patris mei habueŕt, & ſaca & ſocne on ſtrande & ſtreame, on wudes & felde, tolmes & teames, & grithbreces, & hamſocne, & foreſtaelles, & infangeſthiefes, & flamene feruche, ſuper ſuos homines, infra burgos & extra, in tantum & tam plenarie ſic' p̃p̃i miniſtri mei exercere deberent."

By which the king grants to the archbiſhop and monks of Chriſt church in Canterbury all the lands they had in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor his kinſman, and king William the Conqueror his father, with the juriſdiction and ſeignory, both by land and water, in wood grounds, and champaign country, tolls and vaſſalage, and holding pleas of the breach of the peace, and houſe-breakers, and nuiſances in the ways, and felons there taken, and to have the goods of fugitives, over all the tenants, as well within towns as in the country, as fully and in like manner as the king's officers uſed to take them.

III.

Diſſertation on Murrhine Veſſels, ſhewing that they were probably Agate.

In the Roman laws and their hiſtorians and poets we find frequent mention of *murrhina* and *murrhea vaſa* as of very great price and eſteem. Theſe are uſually tranſlated *porcelane*; and ſince our more general commerce with China and uſe of their tea and china ware, Bulinger, in his learned treatiſe "De Conviviis," leaves it (from what various old authors have occaſionally ſaid) doubtful what theſe were made of. It is plain princes and other great perſons had ſome of them of larger ſizes than uſual, which was that of our wine glaſſes. But Pompey the Great preſented Jupiter with ſix rummers of this ſort. Auguſtus was fond of a goblet of it he had preſented to him. Petronius broke a bowl of it which coſt 1500 *l.* and Nero gave as much for a decanter or ewer of the ſame kind. Pliny and Pratæus ſpeak of it as a precious ſtone dug out of the bowels of the earth as cryſtal. Seneca, Propertius, Martial, and Julius Capitolinus ſeem to think it not natural but artificial, and a vitrifaction. Hence, and moſt probably from the difficulties of diſtinguiſhing, and to beat down the exorbitant prices given for it, the Roman emperors L. 3. *de ſup. lega.* determined of theſe and cryſtalline veſſels, *ut in gemmis eſſe negarentur licet perlucidaſſent*, and in L. 3. *de ſupell. leg.* Hence I conceive *they were really originally cut out of the agate*, much of which is tranſparent, though not ſo clear as rock cryſtal, and ſome of it elegantly veined and ſpotted, or maculous (of which I have ſeen various veſſels, and a large ſet of cups and ſaucers, in the collection of Mr. Sadler, clerk of the pells); but in proceſs of time many were made or caſt in imitation of them, as

of cryſtal likewiſe, and all kind of gems, by chemiſtry, and perhaps out of the finely powdered pieces of theſe ſubſtances vitrified; the high price veſſels of agate or mocho ſtone, cryſtal and cameos, and intaglia, cut out of or ſunk in gems, gave, making it well worth the chemiſt's while to try many operations to produce a reſemblance of things ſo highly eſteemed and ſought after by ſovereigns and learned and curious perſons.

But I cannot for theſe reaſons concur with Scaliger in his Exercitationes, or Monſ. Saumaiſe, that they were any thing like China ware (the thinneſt of which, called the *eggſhell*, is ſcarce diaphanous); or that they were, as it is rendered, *porſelan* quaſi *procellanea, qui ſe in* cellis *ſeu locis ſubterraneis per multas ætates ſepelire creduntur*, which etymon ſeems to ſerve our learned countryman Dr. Skinner. But I would ſubmit it to the company whether, as the ſound and power of the liquids are much the ſame, and they are by grammarians convertibly uſed, we may not rather ſuppoſe *porſelan* quaſi *porſenanea* without any other change than that of an *l* for *n*, and derive it from *Porſenna*, king of Etruria, in which was Arezzo, of which Martial, L. XIV. epig. 98,

Aretina nimis ne ſpernas vaſa monemus.

Give me leave to add another conjecture; that as the ſtains and ſpots of various colours rendered theſe ſtones when cut and poliſhed more valuable, as they are alſo now eſteemed if the main of the ſubſtance be pure and pellucid, ſo the chemiſts might have a method of ſtriking colours into the real agate, and ſo I would account for and explain Propertius, lib. IV. el. ix. 6.

Murrheaque in Parthis poculis cocta focis.

IV.

Diſſertation on Franchiſes and Counties Palatine.

Although our ſovereign lord the king be undoubtedly ſupreme head both of our church and ſtate, and all the lands therein are of him holden *quovis modo*, as *dominus ſuperior* thereof; yet, by the indulgence of his majeſty's royal progenitors, and under their grants, confirmed or ratified by the approbation and ſanction of the people in parliament, ſeveral of his ſubjects (notwithſtanding their powers have been much impaired by the various revolutions in the ſtate, and the ſtatute of 27 Hen. VIII. for re-continuing liberties in the crown) have ſtill ſome *jura regalia*, though much diminiſhed by that wholeſome law, which, though it deprived them of their almoſt regal power of pardoning felonies, coining money, &c. yet left them their profits, and an aſſurance of being of courſe in commiſſion for the adminiſtration of public juſtice equal with their fellow ſubjects; whereas before the great change that act introduced, ſome few great men, from the earlieſt ages, had retained or obtained the higheſt marks and exerciſed the ultimate acts of ſovereignty, ſuch as holding their parliaments, appointing their chancellors and judges, pardoning felonies, and coining money, as the Roytelets among the Britons and Saxons here had done; and I take the few *comites* we read of at the time of the Roman invaſion, to have been a ſort of petit ſovereigns, ſometimes ſtyled *reguli* by hiſtorians and records, which ſhew they had retained and did exerciſe thoſe powers within their reſpective precincts or juriſdictions all along, from the re-uniting the Heptarchy to that time. Thus the Conqueror, as he is commonly called, created Hugh Lupus, his ſiſter's ſon, earl of Cheſter.

Totumque iſtum comitatum tenendum ſibi & hæredibus ſuis ita libere ad gladium ſicut ipſe rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam dedit; by which grant, ſays lord Coke *, that earl had *jura regalia* within that county, and conſequently had *comitatum palatinum* (a parliament and peers, with other great officers, as chancellor and judges, thereto belonging) without any expreſs words therof; and by force therof he accordingly created eight Cheſhire barons to conſtitute his upper houſe in his great council for governing his palatinate, which was the firſt viſible mark of a county palatine, and moſt conſpicuous and ſolemn exerciſe of his power above that of an officiary earl, who held the county not only of, but for, the crown; and though this and Lancaſter are come into the crown again long ſince, yet they retain their own chancery, chief juſtices, chamberlains, great ſeals, accomptants, ſheriffs, and other officers, and officers both for equity, common law, and matters of revenue. Dr. Holland rightly tranſlates the words of this grant to be holden as freely *by* † his ſword as the king himſelf held England by his crown, which Camden approved ‡. And whereas the common proceſs in criminal caſes runs *contra coronam & dignitatem regis*, in Cheſhire they run *contra dignitatem gladii Ceſtriæ* ||. Coke and Camden name but eight temporal barons § of Cheſhire, *qui ſuas curias habuerunt liberas de omnibus placitis & querelis, exceptis placitis* ad gladium comitis *pertinentibus*, as the national *commune concilium* conſiſted of ſome clergy as well as laity. Wenceſlaus Hollar has given us a print of this prince, Hugh Lupus, earl of Cheſter, ſitting in parliament, with the barons and abbots of that county palatine, the ſword-bearer, the abbot of St. Werburg and others mitred, with the arms of their houſes over them, as the earl's is over his head, and his herald and four temporal

* 3 Inſt. fol. 211.
‡ Britannia, Cheſhire, fol. 611.
§ Camd. ib. 547. Spelm. Gloſſar. 70.
† Spelman reads *per* for *ad*.
|| Fuller, Worth. p. 171.

barons,

barons, all in robes of ſtate, and their heads covered; on his left the clerk of his parliament writing at a table before him, and the gentlemen of his lower houſe, or commons, ſtanding uncovered at the bar of the houſe *.

V.

On the Aſſize of Bread.

Mr. Johnſon the ſecretary ſhewed the Society a MS. roll on vellum, three feet ſix inches long, and ten inches wide, at the top whereof was a ſhield with theſe arms, A. a plain croſs G. in the firſt quarter, a ſword hilted O. in the ſecond and third, and an open crown O. The roll is then divided into ſix columns, each marked with large black croſſes and Gothic numeral letters, ſuperſcribed thus over the firſt column, In þis rowe is þe whate, and under it a ſheaf of corn gilded. Under that, in a column down to ✠ ✠ (i. e. 20.) are numbers in Gothic numerals drawn with vermillion, as

I | ix | x | xi | xx

There were ſeveral writs (ſaith Mr. Pulton in his Kalendar of Statutes, fol. 446. B.) by the ſtatutes intituled *Panis & Cereviſiæ. Stat. panis, &c. Judicium colliſtrigii. Stat. de piſtoribus & braceatoribus*, &c. made 25 Henry III. and 51 Edward I. aſſeſſed of the waſtel bread, ſuch as cakes were made of the fineſt flour, from *gaſteau*, *libum*, *placenta*, the cimnial or ſimnell, *ſimila*, the cockett or biſcuit bread, and the houſhold bread, according to

* This print, and ſeveral others of his engraving and etching, were done, as I have been informed, for illuſtrating an intended edition of Camden's Britannia in folio.

the

the price of wheat riſing and falling, between twelve pence and ſix pence the quarter, as contained in the writings of the marſhalſey of the ſaid lord the king, whereof I take the roll to be a copy.

Over the ſecond column in the ſaid roll as on a ſcroll or label (as the former and following), In þis rowe is þe ferþyng waſtell. Thereunder a cake in gold and numerals down the column, anſwering in proportion to thoſe of the wheat.

Over the third column, þe ferþyng white lobe, and a figure of it gilded, with the numbers thereunder, &c. as of the laſt, rateably.

Over the fourth column, þe halpenny white lobe, and a larger figure of the like form, with the numbers thereunder.

On the fifth, þe halpenny wheten lobe, with the like figure, but broader, and the figure thereunder. This in king John's *aſſiſa panis* is called *lova*, loaf.

Over the ſixth and laſt column in the row is þe halpenny horſe lobe, with a figure of a loaf in a circle thus:



A painted wreath in a ſtrait line divides all theſe heads from the numerals thereunder following in each column; and under the laſt figure of the firſt column is written, þe Baker ſhall be alowed þe quart' for fornage III s. This in the ſtatute is *duos panes ad furnagium*: thereunder the Baker, and his picture illumined in red and gold thruſting a loaf into an oven on a peel or long flat inſtrument, broad at one end, and on the oven lie two faggots, *buſca*, of thorn-buſh. Under the two next columns, þen forney III s. III d. ob. In the ſtatute *tres ſervientes* (4 in king John's) at IIII *oboli*. Thereunder, II forneymen, with their pictures; one in blue the other in red coats. Under the fourth column, and for two pagys I d ob. In the ſtatute *duos garciones*. In king John's but one quadrailt; thereunder II pagys, with their pictures, one in blue, the other

in red coats. All their clothes and ſtockings are party per pale of different colours, as court-cards; their caps or bonets gold. In the ſtatute *In ſale ob. in geſto* (which we call *yeſt*) *ob. geſta.* Rot. Joh'is. Under the fifth column, berme ob. ſalte ob. thereunder the words berme, ſalte, and veſſels containing them. Under the laſt column, "Candell ob. for breeme." Thereunder "Candel and the tubbe," *in bultello locando*, the bolting-tub; *buletello*, Rot. Joh'is, with a picture of one as at a table forming the paſte into bread, þe ty̆ dogge ob. another weighing it in a large pair of hanging-ſcales, and a bran-tub and dog tied, with candles hanging over him, and a perpendicular ſtaff wreathed by the perſon who ſits making the bread. In king John's *aſſiſa panis* in *buſca*, i. e. faggots, the ſame as furnage*. Under all theſe figures, very ill drawn and painted without any regard had to proportions or perſpective, which rudeneſs may ſhew the antiquity, is written,

Ꝥis is the ſyſe of all maner of trede of what maner of greyne of corne ſoever yt hit be hit ſhall be weyn after ye ferthyng waſtelt; for the ſemenett ſchall wey laſſe yen the waſtelt by 11 s. for the cauſe of the ſethyng. And the levyn looſe ſchall wey more yen ye waſtelt by 11 s. for ye cauſe of the brakyng; and ye whetyn loof ſchall wey preſervng whyte loves, and ye loof of all maner of corne ſhall wey two halpenny whyte loves; and ye baker ſchall be alowyd 1 d. per quarter for fornage; 11 d. for two jorneymen; 111 d. ob. for 11 pagys; 1 d. ob. for berme: ob. for ſalte; ob. for candell; ob. for his ty̆ dogg ob; and all hys branne to avantage. And þis is ye ſtatute of Wyncheſter, alowyd by all ye parlement.

There is no indorſement or other mark thereon, but the remains of a very large croſs, almoſt rubbed out by frequent uſe of rolling and unrolling, though made with vermillion. This roll is in the ſecretary's ſtudy, whereof he gave the explanation from the ſtatutes, &c. Redman's edition, printed 1525, fol. 86, 12°, ſaith the firſt ſtatute of *aſſiſa panis* was 51 Henry III. 1267; though others refer it to the 25th year of that king's reign; but according to Matthew Paris, a coæval author, this king made the firſt reform in the aſſize, and enlarged the weights and meaſures of bread and beer, by an ordonance, a. r. 13, 1228.

* Rot. Pat. 3 Joh. 7. m. 7. n. 29. 12. or.

VI.

VI.

A Diſſertation on the Mint at LINCOLN, *proved from undoubted monuments and money in ſeveral ages there coined, with references to the places where they are ſtill remaining, to records, and other credible authorities. Communicated to, and read at, the Gentlemen's Society at* Spalding, *on their anniverſary meeting,* Aug. 28, 1740, *and* Sept. 11 *following, by* Maurice Johnſon.

Λξεα τα τοπαλαι μεγαλα ην τα πολλα ανθρωπων σμικρα γεγονε· Την ανθρωπηιην ουν επιςαμενος ευδαιμονιην ουδαμα εν τωυτῳ μενουσαν επιμνησομαι αμφοτερων ομοιως.

Herodotus, Clio. c. 5. p. 3.

The *jus cudendi* being a royal right, properly belonging to ſovereigns only, has ever been thought to do honour to the places where it was exerciſed, as well as to be of profit to them. It was therefore eſteemed and deſired by the Colonies, and indulged to them by the Roman emperors; and as of other the moſt conſiderable of that vaſt empire, ſo we frequently find on the exergues of ſeveral emperors' coins characters denoting the place and number of officers of the mint. S *vel* P for *ſignatum* (vel) *percuſſum* (numiſma ſc.) L. LN. LC. ML. MONETA L. which we may as well, if not with greater truth and propriety, apply to thoſe coined at the moſt ancient city and colony of LINCOLN as at any other place. I was the firſt who claimed the honour to them and my native county in my "*Decennium Carauſii & Allecti*," 1710, and had the allowance of the learned. Thoſe with L only or with LN might be ſtruck either at our own city, Lincoln, *Lindum*, as Ptolemy, Antoninus, and the Roman writers generally call it; or at *Londinum*, as Tacitus, the *Colonia Londinenſium*, mentioned in the council of Arles *. Or thoſe monies might be made at London or Lyons in France, *Londini* vel *Lugduni*. But thoſe with L C were (as I humbly

humbly conceive) certainly coined at our Lincoln, called by Ravennas LINDVM COLONIA, in that noble and ſpacious mint, the ſtately remains whereof being as part of the old city of Lincoln, within it, and the oldeſt caſtle walls under which it ſtood for better ſecurity, made of Roman materials and workmanſhip, to this day there commonly called the *mint walls*, which that ingenious member of this Society, Mr. Samuel Buck, engraver, has perpetuated by an exact draught and engraving thereof on a copper-plate, publiſhed as a ſpecimen and for his propoſals of ſubſcription to his Surveys of Ruins of Caſtles, Abbeys, &c. through all England and Wales. Theſe walls, which encloſe a large ſpace of ground, were very thick and high, and outwardly had no apertures, and were directly under the W. forrlett, or keep of the caſtle of Lincoln; ſo that nothing could be better contrived or ſituated for ſtrength or ſecurity, beyond which the city itſelf extended down the hill to the river Wytham; all which I have ſeen ſeveral times, and compared with Buck's print. Though I ſee no reaſon to doubt but that ſome of the Britiſh coins, and of the earlieſt imperial coins of the Roman emperors, and alſo of Claudius and other princes *, which appear to the curious in coins not to be of Roman workmanſhip, but made out of Rome or by foreign workmen, found here by ploughing or digging, of which Dr. Primroſe, a phyſician of Lincoln, and captain Pownall had ſeveral, whereof his grace Dr. William Wake, lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, Mr. Thoreſby of Leeds, Mr. Charlton of the Temple, Mr. Sympſon of Lincoln, the earl of Scarborough, and Sir Richard Ellis, had ſome, and I have others, might be ſtruck or coined in this very mint; though, being before the practice of denoting the place of the mint on the exergue or field of the coin took place or began, we find nothing thereon to aſcertain the particular place of their coinage, which, from the mean

* Sirmondi Concil. Gall. I. 9. Battely 60. Baxter 153.

wretched draughts or designing, and poor execution, the workmanship, the little resemblance of the emperor's countenance whose superscription they bear round them, and the or rather Celtic ease of characters on their reverses, are generally called or deemed Colony pieces. But to come to greater certainty, and what amounts with me, for the reasons before assigned, to a proof of those pieces being coined here (let them have been found any where) are the letters on the exergues denoting as much. Camden and Speed, from Sir Robert Cotton's cabinet, have given a coin or medal as early as Claudius, with COLON. CAMOLODON. AVG. in the field on that occasion; and I doubt not but the like was done here, and others in more places in Britain, when the officers of that prince, as appears by the inscription DE BRITANNIS, on an arch on one of his coins, settled the Roman affairs here before it was reduced into a province by Agricola under the reign of Vespasian, for the reason assigned by Tacitus, "*Non so-*
"*lum ut adversus rebelles, sed* subsidium, sed imbuendis socios ad
"officia legum Romanarum *."

I take leave to exhibit a few, but those very fair, instances of the coins themselves in my own collection, which are sufficient and more satisfactory than sending you to Occo, Mezzabarba, Banduri, or the cabinets of others.

IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Rev. PAX AVGGG. Between s and P in exergue MLXXI. which they read *Moneta Lindicolin. cusa in officina ad num. cud.* XXI. about A. D. 289.

IMP. C. ALLECTVS. P. F. AVG. Rev. PAX. S. P. M. L. about A. D. 296.

So in many of them with different reverses M. L. with the same N° XXI. and sometimes S. C. sometimes S. P. *Senatu probante* vel *permittente cusum Lindi Colini.*

IMP. MAXIMANVS. P. F. AVG.

GENIO PO. ROM. in exergue P. L. N. about A. D. 300.

IMP. CONSTANTINVS F. AVG.

* Ann. XII. 32. Selden Differt. 4.

PRINCIPI

PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, between F. and T. exergue P. L. C. about A. D. 304.

Another of the ſame prince, P. F. AVG. SOLI INVICTO COMITI, between F. and T. exergue P. L. C.

Another of him. Rev. SARMATIA DEVICTA.

Another of him. Rev. MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI; both with the letters P. L. C. in exergue, made about ſame year 304.

CONSTANTINVS IVN. N. CAESAR. GLORIA EXercitVS. In exergue S. L. C. about A. D. 336.

CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. CAE. PROVIDENTIAE CAES. AVGGG. exergue P. L. C. about A. D. 336.

D. N. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Exergue C. S. L. C. about A. D. 319.

D. N. MAGNENTIVS P. F. A. GLORIA ROMANORVM. Exergue R. P. L. C.

And two others of him about A. D. 350. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. on one, and on the other SALVS D. D. N. N. AVGG. CAES. Exergue I. P. L. C.

p. 59.



That the Saxons coined money here, this curious ſilver penny, Fig. 1. drawn from one in the Pembroke collection, May 13, 1740, by my ingenious friend Mr. Thomas Sympſon, maſter of the

works of the cathedral church there, plainly evinceth *; and that St. Martin, who flouriſhed in the time of Maximus and Victor his ſon, uſurpers, and was famous for oppoſing their puniſhing hereſy with death, was in ſo great favour with the firſt Chriſtians here, as to have churches dedicated to him, as this here mentioned, and others at Canterbury and elſewhere †. It is highly probable this mint became in Chriſtian times within the juriſdiction of St. Martin the Great in the city of Lincoln; for beyond it eaſtward biſhop Remigius, when he determined to build his cathedral church of St. Mary in that city, and removed his ſee hither not long after the Norman conqueſt and the injunction of king William I. for that purpoſe purchaſed part of the poſſeſſions of the canons of the moſt ancient church of St. Martin, the ſteeple whereof was rebuilt 1740, and the fabric then repairing, over the South door whereof on an ample ſquare rag ſtone, much defaced or worn flat by the weather and injuries of time, is this ſculpture now in low relievo, as I then took a ſketch of it on the ſpot, July 31. Mr. Sympſon, who peruſed with care, and took extracts from all the regiſters of the biſhops belonging to this ſee, and many other ancient MSS. concerning this church and all Lincoln city, aſſured me this church of St. Martin the Great is the moſt ancient Chriſtian church there whereof he met with any account, and that the ſame was well endowed with land of a large extent lying near to and about it. St. Martin was deemed a cotitular ſaint and patron with our bleſſed Saviour and the bleſſed Virgin Mary, of a church built by Paulinus, archbiſhop of York, at Lincoln, A. D. 629‡, originally

* Fig. 2. is added from Mr. Bellamy's plate of Saxon coins, being incorrectly given from Mr. Thoreſby in biſhop Gibſon's edition of the Britannia. Mr. Bellamy aſcribes it to the church of York; and Mr. Pegge conjectures that it was ſtruck by an archbiſhop of York, in whoſe province Lindſey and Lincoln were, and that St. Martin's muſt be the principal church at Lincoln before Remigius built the cathedral.

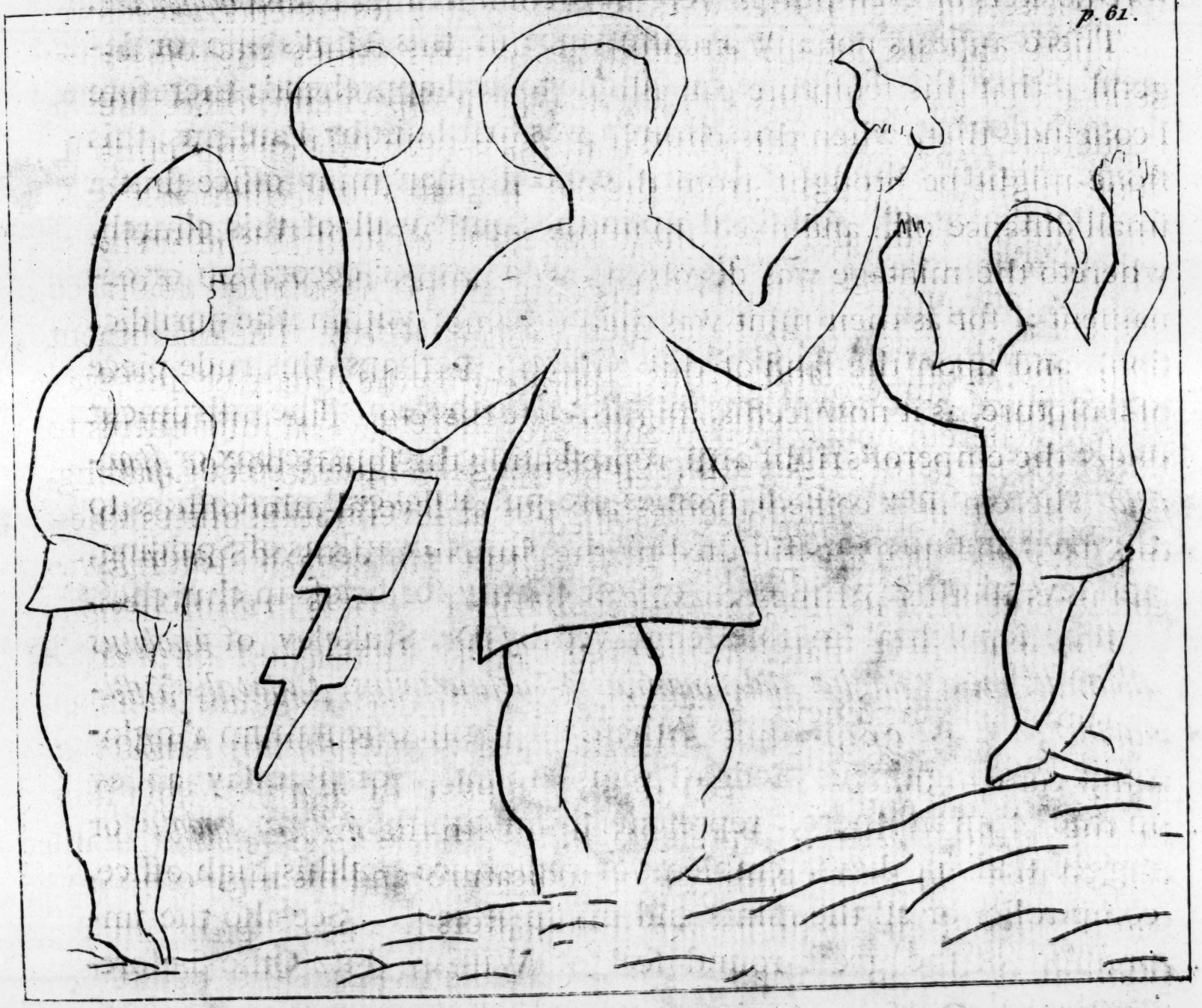
† Spelm. Concil. I. 95.

‡ Chron. Sax. p. 29. 105. Leland. Collect. IV. 69. ex cod. MS° Roffen. Mon. Ang. III. 257.

dedicated

dedicated to Chriſt and the bleſſed Virgin, afterwards to them and St. Martin, taken in as a cotitular ſaint with them when Popery and ſuperſtition prevailed, by Blecca, thane of Linſey, patron. It is a prebendal church, the vicarage thereof now in the patronage of the (long ſince vacant) prebendary of St. Martin, in Lincoln cathedral *.

p. 61.



* Browne Willis's Survey of Lincoln, p. 217. 269. Sympſon's, Powell's, and Mr. Johnſon's collections and drawings.

The

The emperor with a nimbus or circle of glory round his head' ſignifying his divinity or majeſty, holding his globe of empire in his right hand, and the imperial eagle or head of the ſceptre in his left, with his maſter of the mint or *monetarius* of Lincoln, and man attending with the *ſportula*, *ſpovella*, or ſquare box, uſed to receive the new coined money at the mint, and for congiaries of the emperors at their largeſſes or donations to the people, before pockets or even purſes were in uſe, ſometimes called *Teſſera* *.

There appears not any circumſtance in this ſaint's life or legend † that this ſculpture can allude to, as I apprehend; therefore I conclude that, when this church was firſt built by Paulinus, this ſtone might be brought from the old Roman mint office but a ſmall diſtance off, and fixed up in the South-wall of this church, whereto the mintage was devolved, as a proper decoration or ornament; for as their mint was then become within the juriſdiction, and upon the land of this church, perhaps this rude piece of ſculpture, as it now ſeems, might relate thereto. The inſtrument under the emperor's right arm, repreſenting the ſquare box or *ſportula* wherein new coined monies are put at ſeveral mint offices to this day, and ſuch are ſtill uſed by the churchwardens of Spalding, and ſeveral other pariſhes, to collect charity for briefs in churches.

The ſepulchral marble engraved by Dr. Stukeley of *Inclytus Alcuinus totius Angliæ Aldermannus (Theſaurarius, Capitalis Juſticiarius)*, A. D. 969. filius Athelſtani reguli orientalium Anglorum, conſanguineus Eadgari regis, founder of Ramſay abbey in the church there, repreſents him with the *Virga nodoſa* or ragged ſtaff and keys, emblems of judicature and his high office, comptroller of all the mints and mintmaſters ‡. See alſo the impreſſion of the great round ſeal of William Fitz Otho beforementioned, p. 43.

* See Godwin III. c. 36. 199. Du Choul, de Religione vet. Rom. 152. Oyſellius.

† See it in Legenda Aurea & in eccleſia ſibi dedicata in civ. Eboraci in Gent's Hiſtory, in Conyng ſtreet there, 1730, p. 173. ‡ Stukeley, Itin. Cur. I. 77.

It appears by the Mag. Rot. 5 Steph. as cited by Madox *, that Stephen Fitz Erchambald gave ten marks of ſilver for flaying a man of William Otho's ſon.

Mr. Bell had in his collection a penny of William I. reverſe ✠ GODVINE. ON LIN. drawn in a letter to me, dated Aug. 8, 1732; and more of theſe may be ſeen in the ſucceſſion of our coins. But on Otho's † ſon's ſeal to an inſtrument in King's College, 30 E. I. 1302 ‡, are his inſignia as *monetarius* or maſter of the mint, the coining hammer in his right, and ſword as on St. Martin's money in his left. He is ſeated on a throne or large circular ſeat of judicature, as *Cuneator* ‖.

p. 63.



* Hiſtory of Exchequer, p. 345.

† The firſt of this family whoſe name has deſcended to us is Otto, or Otho the goldſmith, who held lands in Suffolk at the general ſurvey. William Fitz Othes, his ſon, 5 Stephen, gave the king 35*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* *ne ſuperiorem amplius habeat magiſtrum ſuper ſe.* (Madox, ib. p. 330). His ſon William Fitz Othes was a goldſmith and *Cuneator*, was lord of Mendleſham in Suffolk, and is repreſented in the above plate, copied from an engraving by Mr. Vertue. He had a ſon Thomas married to Beatrix, daughter of William Beauchamp, baron of Bedford; by whom he had a ſon Hugh, who was lord of Mendleſham, and died without iſſue, leaving a ſiſter Maud, married to John de Boutetort, lord of Witley in Worceſterſhire, and in her right poſſeſſed the office of *Cuneator* General 21 Edw. I. See Dugdale's Baron. I. 224. II. 46. Holland's Camden's Britannia, p. 465.

‡ Q. that printed in Dugdale's Monaſt. Ang. II. 31. by which he grants the advowſon of Berton in Keſteven to Barnwell-abbey.

‖ It was his buſineſs to ſee that the coins, though minted in different towns, bore the ſame impreſs, for which reaſon all the dies were made in London under

Camden in his Remains* calls him *maſter of the mint.*

The ſword on the ſilver penny of St. Martin ſignifies the great juriſdiction of that church or the canons thereof in thoſe times. In like manner we find it on the Saxon ſilver pennies of St. Peter's at York, in Sir A. Fountaine's Tab. IV. 1, 2, 3. p. 181. S. PETRI MONETA. where it only betokens that the archbiſhop there was the *monetarius*, or had by grant of the ſovereign the honour, profit, controul, and care of the mint, an office of the higheſt dignity and truſt then, and ſince exerciſed by the prelates and nobility of the firſt rank, and the abuſe of it puniſhed with ſevere pains, or even death, as high treaſon†.

Saxon, Daniſh, Norman, and Engliſh coins, coined at Lincoln, with the records, cabinets, collections, hiſtorians, antiquaries, and other vouchers for the ſame.

✠ FADBEARD REX.

AYTI ON LINNCOL. A. D. 901.

Fountaine Tab. VII. N° 47. from archbiſhop Sharpe's collection of Saxon coins.

ÆDELZTAN REX. the 4 croſſes.

✠ BIORNEARD HO LONDEI.

In the upper part of a map of Lincolnſhire, engraved by Herman Moll, geographer, which by Dr. Stukeley's account was ſtruck at Lincoln about 925.

✠ ÆDELRED REX.

BRVAN ON LUND.

In Mr. Sympſon's collection at Lincoln about A. D. 978.

Daniſh.

✠ CNVT REX ANL.

AZLAC MO LINCOLN. About A. D. 1007.

Fountaine, Tab. IV. 7. 174. Aſlac moneta *vel* monetarius Lincolnienſis.

his inſpection; and it appears from Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, that the *Cuneator* preſented the makers and cutters of the dies for the approval of the barons.

* Art. *Money*.

† Mat. Paris. 1125.

Saxon.

✠ EADƿARD REX ANL.
✠ LEFƿINE ON LINR. About A. D. 1042.

Walker and Fountaine, Tab. VI. N° 2. p. 177.

Among the Anglo-Saxon laws and cuſtoms mentioned under the reſpective counties and cities in Domeſday book, as publiſhed by the Rev. Dr. Gale, dean of York, p. 775 *, under *Lincoleſcire*, ſpeaking of Lincoln city, at the cloſe he ſays, "Aluredus nepos Thuroldi (the heir of Thorold, thane of Bokenhale and Saxon vicedominus of the county) habet III toftes de terra ſibi quantum rex ſibi dedit, in quibus habet omnes conſuetudines *præter geldum de monetagio*;" the ſaid mint (as I preſume) then belonging to the church of St. Martin, the king could grant him nothing thereout.

The Norman and ſucceeding kings of England coined money here, as is plain from the ſilver money and records. This church of St. Martin was given by king William Rufus to Robert Bloet, biſhop of Lincoln, his chancellor, *cum omnibus appendiciis: Normando autem ſi juſte clamet de eccleſia aliquam miſericordiam epiſcopus ſibi faciat* †; i. e. reſerving to Normand, who was his *grand veneur* or huntſman, a corrody or penſion of meat and drink if he ſhould duly claim it; and compelling the archbiſhop of York to give up and quit to that biſhop and his ſee of Lincoln all his claim, &c. in Lindſey coaſt and Lincoln.

+ ƿILLEM REX
LODƿINE ON LIN. in Mr. Bell's collection.
ƿILL M
ꟾELINE ON LINCOLN. in lord Oxford's collection.

A penny of Henry I.

ꟾENRICVS REX
EDMVND ON NIEꟾOL

i. e. Lincoln, which the then Normans, ſays Baxter, ridiculouſly enough corrupted into *Nichol.*

* At the end of the Hiſt. Brit. Scriptores, Ox. 1691.
† Mon. Angl. III. 262, ex vet. cod. MS. in Bibl. Cott.

Among the moniers, eſſayers, and keepers of the coin or dyes, three of this city were ſummoned by writ to Weſtminſter, 9 John, October 16, 1207, to bring thither their dyes ſealed up, and to receive freſh orders about coining *.

A penny of king Henry III.

Rev. NICOLE, about 1296, in lord Oxford's collection.

Edward I.

EDWA. R. ANGL. DNS. ꝺYB.
CIVITAS. LINCOL †.

which piece, with many others of this kind, is in my poſſeſſion, and many of Alexander king of Scotland, found in great abundance in the North of England, and ſuppoſed to have been part of his military cheſt in his return from his deſcent into England, being ſtrays or freſh from the mint, and unworn for the moſt part; and the coins of theſe two kings only (Edward I. of England and Alexander III. of Scotland) who were contemporaries, and thought to have been then loſt or concealed about the year 1291 ‡.

*** To theſe may be added the following coins of Canute, diſcovered ſince Mr. Johnſon's time.

L I.

REX		NAÐAN BALVE‖	
RELX		SƿERTEIR	
		SƿERTEBRAND	
		L I N.	
RELX		LODRIL SPOT‖	Godric on Lincoln. *Keder* Cat. nummor. p. 150.
RELX	REL··	LONGRIN	
RELX		LEOFƿINE	
REL··		NATÐAN	

Hatha mon Lin. *Duke* of *Devonſhire.*
Hathan on Linc. *Sloane.* Nathan. *Bartlett.*

* Pat. 9 Joh. m. 1.
† See this in Supplement to Antiquarian Society's Coins, p. 76.
‡ See Buchanan & Fordun Scotichronum ſub anno eodem, p. 977, 980.
‖ Mr. Bartlett inclines to think theſe ſingle names; ſurnames not being then in uſe. *Wulfric Spot* was founder of Burton abbey in Staffordſhire. Mon. Ang. I. 260. *Spot* was on a penny of the Conqueror minted in Southwark, in Lord Oxford's collection.

SƿARTINL

SPARTINE
SPERTINE

Grimcetel mo Lin. *Keder* 173. tab. III. 4. has the head crowned with lilies in a quatrefoil.

Swertebrad o Lin. Dr. *Hunter*.

LINE.

REEX BRIHTRIE
LONGRIM
REE EGELRIE
LIFINE
REEX SPEARTINE
PEDLOS
PVLFRIE

Wulwine on Linc. *Keder* 164. Wulbarn mo Linc. *Keder* 204.

Eofwold on Lic. Dr. *Hunter*.

LINEO.

REEX * EOERIM
EORLAE
LIFINE Lifinc on Linc. *Keder* 156. Dr. *Hunter*.
SPEARTA
PVLFRIE Wulfric on Lincoln. *Keder* 162.

LINEOL.

REX LEOFPINE Leofwine. *Keder* 198. Leofwine mo Linco. *Sloane*.

ENVT.+ REX: SPART
+ENVT REX SPART
REEX A OSLAE Two of theſe have the S inverted. *Duke* of *Devonſhire*.
REEX
REEX PEDLES

LINEOLL

REEX ENVT

L·INEOL·N.

REEX LIFINE

Aſlac mo Lincoln. [*Fountaine* IV. 7. *Keder* 185. *D.* of *Devon*. *Sloane*.
Aſla. *Lauerentzen*. Muſeum Regium Daniæ †.

* This has the ENVT quite behind the head, whereas moſt uſually the T gets before.

† Catalogue of Canute's Coins, 1777, p. 15, 16.

The manner and proceſs of the election, approbation, confirmation, and inveſtiture or inſtallation of William de Littleport, *prior of* Spalding.

He was a gentleman of a good family, wealthy, tall, and comely, fair and graceful perſonage, a man of great learning and piety, a good orator, and very liberal and well-beloved. He had been cellarer of this houſe; and on the deceaſe of prior John in 1275, was elected to ſucceed him by the unanimous conſent and concurrence of the abbot of Angiers and the brethren of Spalding. After his election the abbot began with a loud voice, *Te Deum laudamus*, and taking him with the whole convent from the chapter-houſe led him to the conventual church, ſinging a ſong of gladneſs with well-ſounding cymbals.

When the new elect lay before the altar, Gilbert de Waltham declared his election to have been made agreeable to the canons to the people without. The new elect then riſing from prayer returned to the cloyſter, and there continued the whole day in prayer. Next morning, having made the neceſſary preparations for his journey, he took with him the brethren, and went to the patron of the houſe, Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, lord of Bolingbroke, baron of Houlton, who received him with joy, and, after returning thanks to God with great devotion, ſent him to his dioceſan, Benedict de Graveſend, biſhop of Lincoln, deſiring him to perform his part on the occaſion. When he came to the biſhop he was honourably received, and forthwith confirmed, and had the cure of ſouls committed to him. He was received at Spalding, XIII kal. Martii, with ſolemn proceſſion and great joy, and being conducted to the high altar made his offering. The archdeacon of Lincoln's official then took him by the hand, and

led him to his ſtall, ſaying, "By the authority of our lord the "biſhop I inſtall thee prior of this houſe;" and by the authority aforeſaid, he enjoined all the brethren to pay to the prior canonical obedience and reverence, according to the agreement between the abbot and prior and convent. Theſe things ended, the prior went into the church, and celebrated maſs. This being ended, he went into commons with the uſual ſolemnity. On this occaſion were preſent the barons with the knights, the abbots with the monks and other religious, the clergy and laity, whoſe number and noble ſervices it is impoſſible to recite at large *.

* "Succeſſit Johanni priori de Spalding Willielmus de Littleport, celerarius cœ-
"nobii, electus unanimi conſenſu & voluntate abbatis Andegavie & fratrum Spald-
"ing; poſt cujus electionem ipſe abbas incepit alta voce *Te Deum laudamus*, aſſump-
"ſit illum & cum conventu de capitulo duxit ad eccleſiam conventualem cantando
"canticum lætitiæ cymbalis bene ſonantibus. Electo quoque jacente coram altare
"pronunciavit dominus Gilbertus de Waltham coram populo ibi congregato elec-
"tionem canonice factam; ſurgens autém electus ab oratione rediit ad clauſtrum, ibi-
"que moratus eſt toto die perſiſtens in oratione. Mane autem facto preparatis ad
"itinerandum neceſſariis, & aſſumptis ſecum fratribus, abiit ad patronum domus
"ſc. dñ' Henricum de Lacey, comitem Lincoln, dñ' de Bolingbrooke, baronem
"de Haulton, qui eum cum gaudio recepit, & gratias agens Deo cum magna devo-
"tione miſit eum ad epiſcopum ſc. dioceſanum dñ' Benedictum de Graveſend dñ'
"epiſcopum Lincoln'; rogans ut quod ſuum eſſet exequeretur. At ille veniens co-
"ram epiſcopo honorifice ſuſceptus eſt, qui illico confirmavit eum, commendans ei
"curam animarum. Spalding. xiii kal. Martii, cum ſolemni proceſſione a conven-
"tu cum gaudio magno ſuſceptus eſt et ductus ad magnum altare obtulit obla-
"tionem; deinde ſuſcepit eum officialis dñi archidiaconi Lincoln' per manum, &
"duxit in ſtallum ſuam, dicens *Authoritate Domini ego inſtallo te priorem domus iſtius.*
"Authoritate premiſſa injunxit fratribus omnibus ut exhiberent dño priori ſuo ca-
"nonicam obedientiam & reverentiam ſecundum compoſitionem habitam inter abba-
"tem & priorem & conventum. Hiis peractis, intravit prior in eccleſiam, & miſſam
"celebravit, qua celebratione finita intravit *ad communium ſolempne*. Ibi congregati
"fuerunt barones cum militibus, abbates cum monachis & ceteri viris religioſis,
"clerici cum laicis; de quorum multitudine & nobili ſervitio non poſſumus perſtrin-
"gere per ſingula." Folciby Regiſtr. MS. iii pars cxxix. fol. 431.

Account of the ten buildings moſt remarkable for their beauty, uſe, antiquity, or notoriety, annexed as ornaments to a map or plan of SPALDING, *drawn by Mr.* GRUNDY, *ſen. the ſurveyor, a member of the Society, and by him preſented to the Muſeum, where it now hangs over the chimney.*

A view of the old conventual church from a drawing on a velum map made before the Diſſolution, penes M. Johnſon.

South Weſt view of the pariſh church built about 1285 by prior Lyttleport, and of the free grammar ſchool thereto adjoining, built by Richard Le Skynner, merchant of the ſtaple, for a chapel to the Virgin Mary.

South Weſt view of the town hall, built about 1620 by John Hobſon, eſq; a noble benefactor to the town.

The North porch of the pariſh church, with the plain and arched roof, built 1420 by prior Moulton, from a drawing made by Mr. Samuel Buck.

The oven, or prior's priſon, called *Turris* in the plan in Dugdale's Monaſticon Anglicanum, being formerly a high tower, built by Simon Houghton, firſt perpetual prior of Spalding, and ſtyled the *Magnificent*.

The North Eaſt view of the ruined arch of the great gate and granaries of the priory (*clavicularium* in Dugdale's plan) built by the ſaid Simon, and improved by prior Walter Halton.

North Eaſt view of the remains of the priory, built next to the grand refectory 1300, by prior Clement Hatfield.

Town's end hall, the manor-houſe of Spalding, rebuilt 1690 by Mr. Thomas Hargate, lord of that manor.

Ayſcough Fee Hall, the manor houſe of *Ayſcough Fee*, rebuilt 1420 by Sir Richard Aldwyn, merchant of the ſtaple, lord thereof, now, with the manor aforeſaid, deſcended from Sir Richard Ogle by his grandmother to M. Johnſon.

The High Bridge and Oratory at the foot of the old ſtone bridge, now an almſhouſe, with a view of the river and key, &c. which ſtone bridge was built or repaired greatly by Aelfric, earl of Mercia, A. D. 1000.

There are other antient and ſtately buildings in the pariſh, as *Wykham* chapel and hall, *Cowbit* chapel, *Old Fulney*, *Fulney* Hall, &c. but they fall not within the compaſs of the map.

Out of the river Welland, at the North end of the foundation of the middle pier of the old ſtone High Bridge, upon ſome earth which covered a large piece of oak, which lay pointing as that pier on the Weſt ſide of it, was dug up an image of our bleſſed Saviour on a croſs patonce fitché at bottom, carved on an oblong plate of ivory four inches and a half long, and two inches over in the wideſt part, but broken on the right ſide, and turned black with lying in the water and ſoil, the workmanſhip pretty good. It was bought of the man who dug it up by Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary, and ſhewn to the Society.

The foundation of the ſaid middle pier was hexagon, with regular angles water ways to cut the current; the dimenſions 26 feet 6 inches in length, and 8 feet 8 inches in width, with two water tables, each projecting 4 inches, and a baſement 3 feet 6 inches. Its width was 10 feet; under it a deep foundation. It lay ſo as that this bridge led from the church lane from *Haregate*, the old road, directly facing the Eaſt end of the conventual church. I ſtood on it and meaſured the diſtance from it on each ſide to the butments of the arches, 25 feet, ſo that the water way was antiently 50 feet clear there. It was built of Bernac ragſtone aſhlered off curiouſly with a double water table or ſet-

off,

off, cut ſloping, the upper lays of which the ditchers and workmen with great difficulty pulled up and took away, being joined with a cement become as hard as the ſtone, made of good lime burnt from the ſame rag-ſtone, ſea ſand, and ſhells. They left the baſe in the water and the lower water table, which ſhews that they went deeper now than when the river was heretofore ſcoured out; yet the bed of the river was antiently ſo much deeper at leaſt, as that water table yet remaining is high when the bridge was built probably by the Romans. By the ſtatute 16 and 17 Charles II. the adventurers are obliged to rebuild this bridge again of ſtone and lime. The jury of ſurvey for Elloe in 1730 have preſented in their verdict that they ought to do ſo, as I gave them in charge; and I propoſed to them, and their agent and engineer Mr. Grundy admitted it would be feaſable, to do it by a ſingle cycloidical arch, which Mr. Sands, an architect and member of this Society, could well execute for them, be ſafer, and ſave them in time much charges in repairs, which wooden bridges yearly coſt them through accident and continual delays.

Mr.

Account of a Deed Poll relating to Skirbeck *Hoſpital, in the County of* Lincoln.

Mr. Johnſon ſhewed the Society a very ſmall deed poll of feoffment of Simon ſon of Hugh Gouch, of Holebech, to Conan Letſon (*Conano filio Lete*) and his heirs, of all that land lying by Holbech bank, at the Haſſeth ditch, collaterally, between the ſaid bank and land of Maud the daughter of the ſaid Hugh Gouch; to have and to hold of God and the Bleſſed Virgin Mary and St. John, & *de fratribus de Schyrebech ibidem Deo ſervientibus*, freely, quietly, peaceably, and hereditarily, paying yearly *fratribus predicti hoſpitalis de Schyrebech* one penny at the feaſt of St. Michael for all ſervices in pure and perpetual alms: they to warranty againſt all *pro ſervicio predicto*. *Hiis teſtibus*; Robert Blund, Robert de Hotun, Thomas the provoſt, Gilbert his ſon, Peter Hamond ſenior, Adlard his brother, Thomas Wygoſſon, Simon his brother, Thomas the clerk, and others. No dates. It is well written on a ſcrap of parchment, and has had a ſeal on a parchment label, the ſeal loſt.

It proves there was an hoſpital in Skirbeck in this county, the warden or provoſt whereof was a layman, to whom it was devoted, who the donor was, what the ſervice, the lords of whom the lands were anciently holden; the penny rent, called *ſervicium* and *preſtatio ſeminis*, is ſaid to be the rent-ſervice, the fealty implied. I take it to be of or about the time of Henry III. perhaps about the year 1273.

Skirbeck is a rectory, the pariſh church dedicated to St. Nicholas. Its pariſh ſurrounds the borough of Boſton, whence that vulgar diſtich,

> Though Boſton be a proud town,
> Skirbeck compaſſeth it round.

Sir William Dugdale, Mon. Ang. II. 547, ſays Sir Thomas de Moulton *dedit religioſis* (i. e. to the Knights Templars) *domum boſpitalis St. Leonardi de Skirebecke in com' Lincoln, ac totum manerium ſuum de Skerebeke, cum ſuis pertinentiis*, about 1230.

Will of Robert Belè.

Mr. Johnſon ſhewed an ancient copy, curiouſly written on vellum, of the laſt will of one Richard Bele of Spalding, a perſon of conſiderable eſtate, as ſeems by his many deviſes of his lands and tenements there, and by his legacies and bequeſts. It is in Latin, and ſaid to be dated on St. Andrew's day, Nov. 30, 20 Rich. II. 1395, beginning,

"Item, Hæc eſt voluntas ultima Roberti Bele de Spaldyng ordinata quod Sarra uxor ejus habeat dotem ſuam. Supra vult et ordinat quod predicta Sarra uxor ejus habeat totum meſſuagium cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis abbut' ſuper magnam ripam de Spaldyng quod quondam fuit Joh'is capellani de Spaldyng ac eciam quandam placeam cum pertinentiis quæ jacent in Fulne, &c."

It is remarkable that the chief lords of whom the premiſſes were reſpectively holden, &c. the ſeveral quit-rents therefore payable for the ſame, were indorſed in a coæval hand, and alſo theſe two memorandums under them:

Et mem'. quod iſta ultima voluntas Bele ſigillata permanet in manib' Ric'i Skyrlow de Spaldyng;

and underneath that memorandum, that it had been agreed between the teſtator and Thomas Bele his brother *(conventum fuit)* that he ſhould diſpoſe of his lands and tenements as in his will he had done, as he would *coram ſummo judice Judæorum*; and yet he left a ſon and two daughters, on whom he entailed his eſtate, with croſs remainders, remainder to his brother's children by this very will, the reverſion to truſtees for pious uſes.

5 *Account*

Account of the Imperial Armoury at BRUSSELS, *chiefly the arms of ſtate of the* Auſtrian *family.*

Communicated by Dr. GREEN, Secretary, from the Keeper thereof.

Les armes de parade du feu l'Empereur Charles V. de glorieuſe memoire. Elles es maſquineés en or de ducat, ainſi que celles de ſon cheval. Eſtimees 5000 florins.

Les armes de parade du feu archiduc Albert de glorieuſe memoire, & celles de ſon cheval: eſtimees 4000 florins.

Les armes de parades du feu le jeune prince electoral de Baviere & ſon eſtendart avec lequel il faiſoit les exerciſes.

D° de feu l'archiduc Erneſt de glorieuſe memoire: eſtimees 4000 florins.

D° de feu le prince de Parma, Alexandre Farneſe, de glorieuſe memoire, & celles de ſon cheval: eſtimees 3000 florins.

D° de feu le duc d'Albe, governeur des pais bas qui fit trancher le tete aux comtes d'Egmont & d'Horne. Eſtimees à 3000 florins.

La picque & les armes de fer noir de l'archduc Albert, au ſiege d'Oſtend, ſur lequel il recut 4 coups de fuſil, & tout bleſſé que ſon cheval eſtoit il ramena ſon maitre hors du combat.

L'epee de parade de feu Henry IV. roy de France, de glor. mem. qu'il envoya à Laurence duc Albert, par un heraut d'armes pour lui declarer la guerre.

L'epee de parade du feu duc d'Albe qu'il portoit deſſus l'arcon de la ſelle pour ſa gree quand le piſtollet manquoit.

Les armes de parade du feu l'Empereur Maximilien, de glorieuſe memoire: eſtimees 3000 florins.

Les armes de fer noir du feu le prince de Parma ſur leſquelles il recut 4 coups de fuſil.

Les armes fortes de feu du duc d'Albe ſur leſquelles il receut une coup de fuſil a balle d'argent dans la ville d'Anvers par la feneſtre d'un ſavetier.

Les armes de fer blanc de Philippe le Bon de Bourgogne du temps qu'on ſe battait a la lance.

L'etendart de Francois I. roi de France lorſqu'il fut pris a la bataille de Pavie par l'armee de l'empereur Charles V.

Deux etendars de la bataille de Landen des gens d'arme & garde corps de France, que S. A. electorale de Baviere gagna ſur le champ de bataille.

Les armes de parade de feu le prince cardinal, qui batit deux armees devant la ville de Louvain, avec l'aſſiſtance des eſtudians.

Les armes de parade de feu don Jean d'Autriche, qui prit la ville de Valenciennes & Monſ. de la Ferte que y gouvernoit pour Louis XIV. roi de France.

Les armes de parade de l'archduc Leopold general des Eſpagnols, de glorieuſe memoire, ſur leſquelles il recut un coup de fuſil.

D° de don Jean d' Autriche, qui gagna la bataille de Lepante contre 400,000 Tuces.

D° de duc de Lorrain: en ſe fiant ſur icelles il receut un coup de fuſil dont il reſta ſur la place.

Quatre pieces d' armes a l'Indienne a l'eſpreuve des fleſhes qui ſont encore empoiſonnees, & dont on y voit une grande quantité.

Un rondeau de fer noir de l'Empr. Charles V. remplie des tres belles figures, eſtime 10,000 fl.

Une lance du meme emp. Charles V. tenant deux piſtolets rayez qui donnent en tirant 5 bleſſures differentes, pour la chaſſe des ſangliers.

Une caſque du meſme empereur rempli des tres belles figures; eſtimee 10,000 florins.

Un mouſquet de bois d'ebene garni d'argent du feu l'infante Iſabelle de glorieuſe memoire. Il eſt rayè, & tire a 600 pas.

Le

Le chemiſe de mail du meme Empereur & une rondeau tenant 2 poignards & une lanterne, ave cquoy il alloit de nuit voir ce que ſe paſſoit dans la ville de Bruxelles.

Un rondeau d'acier du meſme Empereur rempli des tres belles figures repreſentans le ſiege de Rome; eſtime 15,000 florins. Elle eſt gravee avec le point d'un diamant.

Le premier modelle des canons. Il tire 7 coups en particulier ou tous a la fois pour en faire des grands.

Le cheval rembaurre de l'Infante Iſabelle ſur lequel elle fit ſon entree dans la ville de Bruxelles. Elle laiſſa ſur la peau une ſelle de 200,000 florins en diamans & rubis.

D° de l'archduc Albert, qui luy ſauva la vie au ſiege d'Oſtende, dont on voit l'epitaphe ici pres.

D° de l'archduc Leopold. Il ſe mettoit a genoux & faiſoit la reverence aux dames.

L'epee de parade de l'Empereur Charles V. avec lequel on cree chevaliers de la Toiſon d'Or dans les Pais Bas.

Trois grandes banderolles du meſme Empereur avec leſquelles il fut en Afrique contre les Maures.

Pluſieurs autres antiquitez & curioſitez dans la ſalle au deſſus des eſcuries royales de la cour a Bruxelles.

The royal armoury in the Tower of London contains many curious and coſtly pieces of armour, of which Mr. Chamberlain in his Preſent State of England gives no account, only what relates to the Ordnance, and whereof the Secretary propoſed as deſired to procure a catalogue from his worthy acquaintance William Nicholas, eſq; keeper thereof; but, on deſiring it, that cautious gentleman declined giving it, as improper for him to do.

Account of a Deed Poll.

Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary, ſhewed the Society a grant of an annuity by deed poll, very neatly written on an oblong ſquare piece of parchment, from Iſabel de Fortibus, counteſs of Albemarle and Devonſhire, to Adam de Stratton, her clerk, of 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be received at the Exchequer of our ſovereign lord the king in that county, at the hands of the ſheriffs thereof for the time being, from year to year, as due to her thereout, in her right of receiving the third penny of her heritage, i. e. of the ſaid county, as ſiſter and heir of Baldwin de Redvers deceaſed, laſt earl of Devon of that family, under her oval ſeal of arms, in green wax, on an eſcutcheon hanging on a branch of a tree, Gules, a croſs patonce vaire *.

S. ISABELLE · FORTIBS · COMITISSE · ALBE.

dated on Monday next after the feaſt of St. Luke (10 Oct.) 51 Henry III. i. e. A. D. 1267. If this was Adam de Stratone, clerk of the Treaſury and baron of the Exchequer, he was ſo immenſely rich that the king ſeized thirteen cart loads of gold and ſilver belonging to him †, rated, 1290, 18 Edward I. at 16,000 marks of new money, and 3000 of ſpecie ‡. If it was Adam de Stratton, he might be her confeſſor, and brother of William de Stratton, juſtice itinerant. But I am rather inclined to believe it of the former, of whom I find in Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer §, that this counteſs, who was a chamberlain in fee of the king's Exchequer, preſented to the barons Adam de Stratton, to act for her in the Exchequer of receipt, 1 and 2

* York's Union of Honour, p. 121.
† Leland's Coll. I. 443.
‡ Ibid. p. 356.
§ P. 734, 735.

Edward

Edward I. Rot. 76, and two years after granted to him an eſtate in lands with the ſaid office, with all its appurtenances, to hold of the king and his heirs in fee; and thereupon the king received his homage, and confirmed her charter thereof, and commanded the treaſurer and barons to admit him and his heirs, or their attornies thereunto, in like manner as had been uſed in the time of the ſaid counteſs and her anceſtors (Michaelmas communia 4 and 5 E. I. Rot. 2. a.), by which, and the office of *Ponderator (Peſour)*, he amaſſed his vaſt wealth. He was removed from his ſaid office of chamberlain, 17 Jan. 18 E. I. 1290*; and Michaelmas 30 and 31 of the ſame king, being attainted of felony, the ſame became forfeited 1303 to his majeſty †. But this grant was to laſt no longer than whilſt the grantee or his aſſigns ſhould have received 212 marks, which the counteſs became bound to him in by two obligations, and alſo have had all his damages which he ſhall have ſuſtained for that he had not the monies ſo ſecured to him paid him at the times therein contained, and applied for payment thereof. He, with others, for oppreſſing the ſuitors of the king's courts, during his long ſtay in Gaſcoigne, were at his return, by judgment of parliament, obliged to abjure the realm ‡. Of theſe Sir Thomas de Weyland, lord chief juſtice of the court of Common Pleas, was one, whoſe lady bringing or ſuing a writ in her own name, without her huſband, he being alive, but in exile, gave occaſion, ſaith lord Coke ||, for this epigram, becauſe man and wife are deemed but as one perſon in law, and they ought to have joined, but that by baniſhment he was in law become *civiliter mortuus*.

Ecce modo mirum quod fœmina fert breve regis
Non nominando virum conjunctum robore legis.

* Leland, ib. 735. † Ib. 734.
‡ Plac. Parl. 19 E. I. || 1 Inſt. c. xi. ſ. 132, b.

Account of a Deed of Feofment.

The Secretary communicated to the Society a deed of feoffment, indented in manner of a cyrograph, between Richard abbot and the convent of Peterborough to Walter fil. Will. de Bikere, of a tenement in Spalding, formerly Richard Clerke's, with two very curious ſeals on green wax, one oval of the abbot, and one round of the convent. There is this clauſe in the *Habend. ſibi & heredibus ſuis vel quibuſcunque aſſignatis* exceptis Judæis & viris religioſis aliis a nobis. *Hiis teſtibus*; *magiſtro* Roberto de Shefeld *tunc ſen. burgi*, and ſix others of that place and Spalding by name.

The abbot's ſeal, oval, has an abbot in pontificalibus with a crown in his right hand, a bible held on his breaſt in his left, in an arch of pinacle work, the moon and ſtars interſperſed about him, on each ſide two keys palewiſe. Inſcription broken in part

- - - - - - - - GRA . ABBATIS . DЄ . BVRGO . S . PЄT .

No *ſecretum* or counterſeal on the reverſe.

The conventual ſeal, round, has St. Peter ſitting in a ſquare canopy, the keys in his right hand, his left held out expanded as preaching, on his right an altar, with the pix, and hoſt, and croſs; on his left a church; the top of the canopy embelliſhed with a crown, and terminating in a croſs. On the fringe over his head this inſcription, ELEDETVS . APV .* round the rim of the ſeal milled, TV PЄ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ЄM. the interval broken. To this the counterſeal or an impreſſion on the reverſe is very curious, being round, but much leſs, therefore not broken on the edges. The inſcription round this counterſeal is

† S:GNVM BVRGЄNSSI CRVCЄ, ЄLAVЄ, ЯЄFVLGЄT ЄT ЄNSЄ.

Both ſeals are appendant on parchment labels. The deed is indented through eight great letters, and indorſed

Conceſſio abbatis de Burgo Sci Petri facta.
Walt. de Byker.

* Scs Petrus Apoſtolus.

† Mr. Johnſon thinks *Signum* uſed for *Sigillum*; but query, if not a Sigle for *ILV.*

Sciant

"Sciant preſentes & futuri quod nos Will's de Wylughby, miles, dñs de Ereſby, & Phus le Deſpenſér, miles, conceſſimus, deliberavimus, & hac preſenti carta ñra indentata confirmavimus Roƀto filio ðni Roƀti de Wylughby militis nup ðni de Ereſby frat' mei dict' Willi manerium nr̃m, cum ꝑtin' ſuis, in villis de Boſton, Wyberton, Frampton, Kyrton, & Beker, quæ vocantur *Suttonland*; quod quidem manerium, meſſ', tr̃e, prata, paſcue, paſtur', reddit', reṽſiones & ſervic', quæ quond fuer̃t dicti ðni Roƀti de Wylughby militis nup ðni de Ereſby patris mei dict' Willi, ħnd' & tenend' ꝑdict' manerium, ſimul cum predict' mes', tr̃is, pratis, paſcuis, paſturis, reddit', reṽſionib', & ſervic' predict' Roƀto de Wylughby fratri mei dict' Willi, faciend' inde pro nobis & heredib' ñris capitalib' ðnz feod' ſervic' inde debit' & de jure conſuet'. Preterea volumus & concedimus q̃d poſt mortem dicti Roƀti predict' maner' de Beker cum ꝑtin' ſuis remaneat Thome de Wylughby & herediƀs maſculis ipſius Thome de corpore Elizab' uxoris ſue legitime procreatis, tenend' de nobis & herediƀs fratris mei dict' Willi per ſervic' quatenus ad manerium illud pertinet. Et ulterius concedimus quod omnia illa meſs', tr̃e, prata, paſcua, paſture, reddit', reṽſiones, & ſervic', in villis de Boſton, Wyberton, Frampton, Kyrton, & Beker pred', quæ vocantur Suttonland, poſt mortem predicti Roƀti remaneant predict' Thome de Wylughby fratri ꝑdicti Roƀti, habend' & tenend' predict' Thome, ad teminum vite ſue, de nobis & herediƀs fratris mei dicti Willi, faciend' inde capitalibus ðnis feodi illius ſervicia inde debita & de jure conſueta. In cujus rei teſtimonium huic cartæ indentatæ ſigilla pend' predict' alternatim ſunt appenſa. Hiis teſtibus, Joħe de Copeldyk, Raƌo de Rocheford militibus, Joħe de Meers de Kyrton, Thoma de Welby de eadem, Joħe Claymond de Frampton & aliis. Dat' apud Toft in Holand, primo die menſis Maii, anno regni regis Ricardi ſecundi poſt conqueſtum Angliæ viceſimo."

The ſeal bears quarterly 1. 4. S. a croſs engrailed Or, 2, 3, Gules, a croſs moline Azure, *Beck* or *Beke*. The firſt is the coat of Ufford, earl of Suffolk, one of whoſe heirs was Sir Robert Wylughby, the father of the feoffee, being ſon of Cecilia, the eldeſt ſiſter and heir of William Ufford, earl of Suffolk, and John lord Wylughby, great grandſon of Alice, daughter and coheireſs of John Bec, lord of Ereſby. 5 Henry III. Catharine dutcheſs of Suffolk, heireſs of the family of this lord Wylughby of Bek and Ereſby, married Richard Bertie, eſq; and from that match the illuſtrious houſe of Ancaſter is deſcended, and quarter theſe arms of Ufford and Bek, and enjoy the eſtate at this day *.

* The arms are ſupported by the two palmers, from one of whom iſſues a label *Ave Maria*. All that remains of the circumſcription is *de ere*. . . .

The other and ſmaller ſeal has the arms of Deſpenſer, Barry, and a canton Ermine, circumſcribed *Sigillu Philippi Deſpenſer*.

Le Deſpenſer, *Diſpenſator*, from one of that noble family who was ſteward of the houſhold to William I. Sir Philip Spenſer, knt. was ſummoned to parliament alſo as a peer by the title of Philip le Deſpenſer, as a baron, from 11 Richard II. to 2 Henry IV. He was conſtable of our army in France 4 Richard II.

This Sir William Willoughby, knt. was ſummoned to parliament as a peer of the realm by the title of Willielmus de Willoughby, as a baron, from 20 Richard II. that year his father died, to his own death, 11 Henry IV. and was one of the peers in the parliament of 22 Richard II. at which time that king formally reſigned the crown. 2 Henry IV. he was retained to attend that king in his wars againſt Scotland, with 3 knights beſides himſelf, 27 ſoldiers, and 169 archers. This was the *ſervicium forinſecum*. It conſiſted in military duty, and payment of aid, ſcutage, &c.

The grant is to Robert Willoughby for life, with reverſion of the ancient ſervice to his half brother the feoffer, and his heir, as chief lords; and as to the manor of Beker, with remainder to Thomas Willoughby, another half brother of the ſaid feoffer's, in ſpecial tail male, with reverſion of foreign ſervice to the ſaid feoffer and his heirs; and as to Sutton lands, with remainder to the ſaid Thomas for life, with remainder of ancient ſervices to the chief lords of that fee, purſuant to the ſtatute of *Quia Emptores Terrar*. Weſtminſter 3, for preſerving their rights in confirmation of the ſecond chapter of Magna Charta. Anno 1390, Robert de Willoughby, Philip le Deſpenſer, and ſeven other noblemen and gentlemen, were commiſſioners for taking an inqueſt of perambulation between Holland and Keſteven; and John Meers, Thomas Willoughby, and Stephen Copuldyke were of the jury out of the pariſh of Holland, Lincolnſhire. Sir Ralph Rochford lived near Boſton at Rochford Tower, ſtill ſtanding. The wit-

neſſes were all gentlemen of North Holland. Sir John Copuldyke of Harmington was ſheriff of Lincolnſhire 17 Richard II. and 1 and 8 Henry IV. Ralph Rochford 8 Henry IV.

Account of an ancient Leaſe *.

Mr. Everard, a member, ſhewed the Society a leaſe indentured on vellum, but badly written, dated 2 Jan. 29 Henry VIII. with his then new ſtyle *in erth ſupreme head of the church of England*, between the rev. fadre in God Richard † prior of the monaſterie of our bleſſed Lady and St. Nicholas of Spalding, in the county of Lincoln, and the convent of the ſame place, of the one party, and Ranuff White, of Spalding aforeſaid, yeoman, on the other party, of a meſſuage and 32 acres of land and paſture in Spalding and Pynchebek, whereof the ſaid meſſuage 6 acres and 1 rood lye in Pynchebek, abutting upon Redy Graft againſt the South and Burne Ea North; 5 acres more there ſo abutted, 3 abutting upon Fulney field drove South, 10 acres in Spalding, Sterfengraft North 10 acres reſidue thereof the ſame North. To hold for LXXXX years each from different terms, viz. the meſſuage and 12 acres in Pynchbeck from Philip and Jacob then next for LXXXX years, and the 20 acres in Spalding from Lady-day then next for the like term, under the yearly rent of fifty and ſix ſhillings and 8d. i. e. at Lady-day, by the hands of their reive of Palmer in Spalding, and by the hands of their reives of Pynchbeck, with covenants from the leſſee to keep in repair, and from the leſſor that he plant and cut timber and underwood. In witneſs, &c. the ſaid prior and convent put to their common ſeal in the chapter-houſe at Spalding to one part, and the leſſee his ſeal to the other part.

* See a letter from Mr. Johnſon to Dr. Stukeley, in the Reliquiæ Galeanæ, p. 90, where the two ſides of the abbey ſeal are engraved plate IV.

† Richard Palmer, alias Eleyn, alias Nelſon, who ſurrendered the priory into the king's hands 1540, two years after the date of this leaſe.

There is a clauſe in this deed for re-entry on non-payment in 20 days after each feſtival, and in a more modern hand in the margin over againſt it,

" The lands in Pinchbeck purchaſed by the lord admiral."

On crowned capital letters.

Probably the crowned Ꞇ was in honour of the archbiſhop Thomas Becket, commonly called Thomas the Martyr, and had in high reverence. I have frequently ſeen the crowned Ꝏ ſo crowned in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, and particularly in that piece of painted glaſs, an account of which was communicated by the Rev. Mr. Weſley, of Epworth, a member, from his pariſh church of Epworth, in this county, which ſeems to include the capital of Jeſus in a cypher, under an arched crown of three leaves; but the ſame letter Ꝏ is ſo crowned as this Ꞇ, painted with white on red and green grounds, in the pannels of Mr. Johnſon's ſeat in Spalding pariſh church. On ſome carved ineſcutcheons under the window baſes of oak in the prior's hall window of his country ſeat at Wykham, this houſe being dedicated to the Virgin Mary (and St. Nicholas), the letter Ꝏ is not only crowned, but radiate.

Mr. Johnſon on a Chantry at Lowth.

Mr. Johnſon, ſecretary, ſhewed the original inſtitution of foundation of the chantry of the Holy Trinity in the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary at Lowth, in this county, endorſed *Ordinaco cantarie Thome de Luda in eccleſia de Luda*, whereby he gives ſeveral houſes and lands for maintaining of William de Setford, a prieſt, and his ſucceſſors, to ſupport the ſervice of prayers enjoined. It begins, " Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis pre-
" ſentem cartam viſuris vel audituris, Thomas de Luda canonicus
" Lincoln

"Lincoln ſalutem in domino ſempiternam;" and ends, "Hiis teſtibus, d'no Simone le Chaumbleys, milite, Walt'o Rybaud, Henrico Malherbe, Henrico de Stiveton, Rogero Sibill, & aliis. Dat. ap Lutertio die menſis Aprilis, anno D'ni mill'io ccc. ſeptimo decimo (i. e. 3 April, 10 Edward II. 1317) for the ſouls of William the ſaid founder's father, Margaret his mother, his brother, and all his benefactors, every day at the altar of the ſaid Holy Trinity, to hold to the ſaid chaplain and his ſucceſſors in free, pure, and perpetual alms, for their ſuſtenance; five collects to be ſaid in the maſs ſo appointed, one for the founder's health of his body and ſoul whilſt living, and when dead, for his ſoul; the ſecond for the ſouls of his father and mother; third, for his brethren; fourth, for his benefactors; fifth, for all faithful living or dead, except on certain feſtivals therein mentioned, when certain offices are appointed in lieu thereof, expreſsly ordering and enjoining the chaplain not to waſte or indiſcreetly diſpoſe of any thing ſo ſettled or given for the ſupport of himſelf and his proper clerk; at leaſt not of the chalice, books, veſtments, and other ornaments requiſite to the ſaid chantry, which the ſaid founder has provided, and which the chaplains for the time to come were to miniſter, repair, and preſerve, ſo that neither the rector of the mother church nor vicar ſhould have power over the goods, &c. of the ſaid chantry, nor the chaplain to deviſe it nor the profits thereof by his will. The chaplain to aſſiſt at divine ſervice in the ſaid church of Louth, particularly in ſinging. On death, ceſſion, or amotion, the profits to be reſerved for the ſucceſſor; in ſickneſs, to take care that the duty be done by ſome deputy; every new chaplain to be ſworn to obſerve theſe ordinances; and after the founder's deceaſe, to come in by collation of the lord biſhop of Lincoln. There is a *ſalvo jure matris eccleſie prebendalis de Luda predicte* inſerted here and there; and juſt before the cloſe are the forms of the five collects above enjoined, as preſcribed to be ſaid by the chantry prieſts.

I have

I have made the abſtract of the foundation of this chantry fuller, to ſhew the nature and deſign of ſuch ſort of chantries, which were diſuſed as ſuperſtitious by the ſtatutes 37 Henry VIII. and 1 Edward VI. chap. 14, and were ſo common, that there was hardly a church in England without ſuch a foundation in it.

Now to give ſome account of the founder, I find that he was conſtituted a prebendary of Sexaginta Solidorum, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, which he quitted for that of Welton Paynſhall in the ſame church 1312, and that for Marſton St. Lawrence there 1315, which he left the year after, being collated to that of Langford Manors, 23 June, 1321. He was inſtituted treaſurer of the ſaid cathedral, and died 1329, as appears by the probate of his will in April that year*.

The prebendary of Louth has his title from a prebend in the ſaid cathedral church, ſo named of Louth, a great market town in Lincolnſhire, where the prebendary has, as I judge (ſays Willis, p. 212), the tithes and advowſon; and about the time of the foundation of this chantry therein, William de Melton, the prebendary thereof, was made archbiſhop of York, and ſucceeded in his prebend by Goceline Cardinalis. Lowth was given to the cathedral church of Lincoln by William I. as ſeems by his ſon William the ſecond's confirmation †.

Mr. Johnſon exhibited, 1750, a fragment of a faculty or licence on vellum, dated Feb. 10, 1398-9, under the ſeal of Beaufort, biſhop of Lincoln 1397—1405, to take confeſſions of penitents, and enjoin ſalutary penances, even in caſes of right as accuſtomed belonging to him as biſhop, ſaving in ſome notorious offences, as adultery of virgins, and notorious and long continued inceſt, &c.

* See Browne Willis's Survey of Lincoln cathedral, p. 93. 199. 214. 237. 262.

† Mon. Ang. III. 260. Pat. 8 H. VI. p. 2. m. 10. and the bull of pope Honorius, dat. 1125. Ib. 269.

SPALDING

SPALDING VICARS, from LINCOLN REGISTERS.

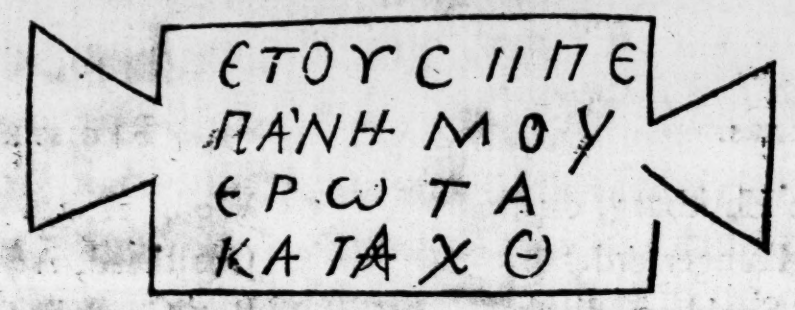
	VICARS.	REGISTERS.
1220.	William de Hautbarg, cap.	Wells, A° 20.
1249.	Robert de Hungerford.	Groſthead, A° 15.
1276.	Richard de Spalding, diac'.	Rot' Graveſend, dorſo.
1309.	Richard Thurgar.	Dalderby, mem. fol. 131.
1311.	Walter de Rowceby, cap'.	Inſtit' Dalderby.
1320.	Alexander de Halton, preſbyter.	Burgherſche.
	Roger Colyn, qui permutavit cum	
1359.	William de Mere.	Gynewelle.
1398.	Gilbert Faune.	Beaufort.
1407.	William Hulle, preſbyter.	Repingdon.
1413.	John Waynflete, preſbyter.	Ib.

Hoc anno dotata fuit vicaria de Spalding.

Sir

Sir James Fowlis communicated the following inſcriptions, in Aſia Minor.

At Chattara, a village in Turkey:



Over a repoſitory, within a vault, whoſe entrance has wreathed architecture between two pilaſters, on their capitals bulls faces; on each ſide a pannel with a laurel wreath, the roof of two arches, on the right hand one a fair buſt with a creſcent on her head, on the other a man.

ЄTOYC CЄCHΠANE MOY ЄPΩTA KATAXΘHN OY KATAΞЄ.

Annos equidem mors ſeparavit non autem meum ſecum deduxit amorem.

On another,



NTIA EI.

A third on a cornice, five feet and a half worked into a wall; the letters undivided:

IXAΠOΔOΣIXAΠOΔ$\overline{O}$
KYPIAKω
KAΘωC
ANЄCIPЄΨЄN
Tω
OIKω
EN ω
ANH . PAΨH.

An

An old Laud from Asfordby Chartulary, which begins 15 Edward IV. (MS. N° XCVI.)

Fader of heven yat nere begynnynge hadd
Maker of the erthe and of evy creature
Of reſonable and unreſonable botthe gode and badde
An all for our weele and eke to pleaſure
As all mankynde in certayne doth rememur
Wherefore bleſſed Lorde we laude and hertily thanke the
Of that grete gentilneſſe ſhewed to other and eke to me.

Inſcription on an obeliſk in Caſtle Howard park:

VIRTUTI ET FORTUNÆ JOH'IS MARLBURIÆ DUCIS PATRIÆ EUROPÆQ. DEFENSORIS HOC SAXUM FAMÆ ET ADMIRATIONI SACRUM CAROLUS COMES CARLIOLENSIS POSUIT. A. D. 1713.

The ſeal of St. Thomas's Hoſpital at Rome, founded for Jeſuits by John Scopard, an Engliſhman, has under the Trinity an archbiſhop holding in his right hand Old France and England quarterly, over againſt his face an annulet; inſcription,

S. curatoris hoſpitalis s. thome martiris in roma *.

TOKENS.

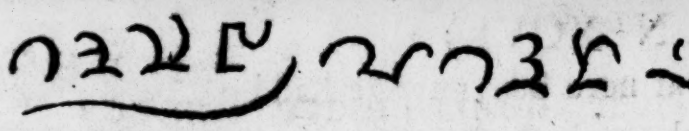
ROBERT RISHTON, OF SPALDING, 1666, a hart couchant, a lion rampant.

He had been a ſoldier in Oliver Cromwell's wars, and turning inn-keeper, kept the greateſt inn in the town, known by the ſign of the White Hart, ſo long as the reign of Richard II. The old houſe was burnt down about 50 years ago.

MARY CHAMBERS, IN HUNTINGDON, M. C. 57.

* See Molo, Roma Sacra ant. & mod. p. 268.

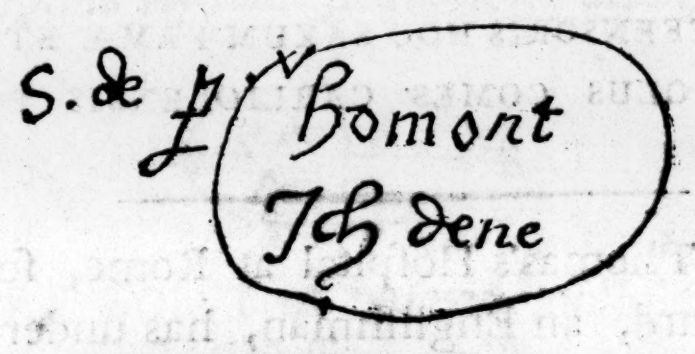
On a ſmall gem, a laureate armed head, and round it,



Vaballathus Ucrimir,

found at Palmyra, exhibited by Beaupré Bell, eſq; from counſellor Leedes of Croxton, co. Cambridge, whoſe wife was daughter of governor Collet, who brought it from the Eaſt Indies.

Sign manual of the Black Prince to a grant of a penſion of 20 marks per annum to John de Eſquit, 34 Edward III. ſubſcribed by the prince's own hand, and his motto:



Cardinal and archbiſhop Bourchier and others, feoffees in truſt of certain hereditaments of the dutchy of Lancaſter, releaſe, 1486, to St. Mary's abbey, York, 80 marks yearly parcell of 200 paid by them to the dutchy for the manor of Whitgift and other lands in the county of York; in conſideration whereof the abbot Thomas Bothe gave the king the advowſon of Boſton, which the king appropriated to the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem; for which the prior gave the king in fee certain lands called Beamond's Lea, encloſed with pale, in Leiceſterſhire.

PRIORS of St. JOHN of JERUSALEM, from the exchange.

		Arms.
1477.	Weſton.	Ermine on a chief 5 rondeaux frette.
1491.	Kendall, firſt commiſſioner of ſewers on record.	
1501.	Docwra, a great builder.	Sable, a chevron engrailed, charged with a pale Gules between 3 roundels.
1519.	Weſton.	As before.

See

See Prynne's Cotton's Abridgment of Records in the Tower, p. 787.

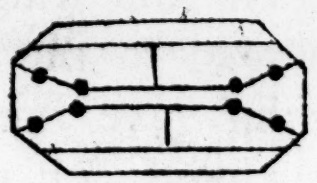
Hence the arms over the parſonage chimney at Boſton (ſee before, p. 67, 68) have two black letter J's for *Joh'is Jeruſalomytani* though Mr. R. Gale ſays they are the arms of Bardeney abbey.

Sir Richard Ellys confirmed Mr. Johnſon's idea of the piece of glaſs with Ethelred's name (ſee p. 64), from Buonaroti ſopra frammenti de vaſi antichi de vitro, Flor. 1716, fol. tab. 28, 29. 30, 31.

Mr. Avery Wagſtaffe of St. Neot's had an antique braſs ring,



and a Greek inſcription, erected to ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΒΙΩΝ ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΟΣ, for ſuppreſſing an inſurrection at Smyrna, from whence Mr. Wagſtaffe brought it; it having been uſed by a carpenter there to grind colours in, 2 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$, the letters $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. He had alſo a Druid annulet, blue, undulated with other colours, pierced as here, and found with others and bits of fine earthen ware at Salndy.



A teſſelated pavement, in which were rhomboids of talk, found at Thornhaw in Northamptonſhire, the ſeat of the duke of Bedford, five miles from Stamford, and four from Cotterſtock.

" Thomas * miſeratione divina tituli S. Ceciliæ SS. Rom' eccl'iæ " preſb' cardinalis, Ebor' archiep', Angliæ primas et cancellarius, " ac apoſtol' ſedis legatus, Dunelmenſ' ep'us, & monaſterii ex- " empti S. Albani commendatarius perpetuus, nec non ſanctiſſ' " in Chriſto patris & dom' n'ri Clementis div. prov' hujus nomi- " nis 7^mi^ modern' & ſedis apoſtol' &c. ad reg' Hen. VIII. a latere " legatus, &c. dat' in ædibus meis prope Weſtmon' 3° die No- " vembris, A. D. 1526." Seal appendant, in a tin box, gone.

A diſpenſation to the people of Merch, in the iſle of Ely, for non-attendance in their pariſh church at Dodynton, but to have ſervice in the church or chapel of St. Wendred at Merch.

Mr. Charles Anderſon of Surfleet communicated three inſcriptions taken by his brother at St. Albans, from a dark old ſtone found there.

LIVLWENISDI. ASMYRNESBIS:
OBALSAMATU. APETICEXOVO.
FISECUNDI.
ATALBAS.

* Wolſey.

What

What follow are from the papers of SAMUEL GALE, Esq. F.S.A. in the MS. Library of Dr. DUCAREL.

The Hymn of St. Ambrose, *in Heroick Verse, attempted: with some Account of his Life**.

TO MY MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND F. H.

SIR,

The Hymn of St. Ambrose is so noble a composure, that I cannot but admire the wisdom of our church in retaining it in her Liturgy. It is a piece of sacred antiquity, its style altogether majestick and divine, and shines so bright with the beams of primitive devotion, that while she spiritually triumphs in this glorious song, methinks she perfectly resembles the heavenly hosts, whose melody is continually employed in adoring and praising God, and the Lamb that sitteth on the throne for ever.

The great veneration I had for it excited me to this attempt of rendering it in heroic verse, though such a sublime subject requires a better pen than mine. Those vacancies in which I turned my thoughts this way might have been spent worse; and if I can perceive that I have in the least gratified you, I shall rest contented, that what I have done has not been totally in vain.

This excellent father, St. Ambrose, flourished in the fourth century, under Theodosius the Great, emperor of the East, and Valentinian, the second emperor of the West.

Historians are uncertain as to the place of his nativity. Paulinus, who wrote his life, says, that he was born in his father's palace, who was then prætorian præfect in Gaul, a place of great

* It is not certain whether this was by Mr. S. Gale, or by his father the Dean.

honour as well as truſt. Triers, Arles, and Lyons, were the places where formerly the præfects uſed to reſide; but which of theſe three the præfect reſided at in St. Ambroſe's time is the doubt: yet Dr. Cave determines it at Arles. This is an archiepiſcopal city of Provence, and was one of the moſt ancient cities of the Gauls, and ſtill retains ſeveral monuments of its antiquity. Here then we ſuppoſe St. Ambroſe to be born A. D. 333. It was obſerved, that while an infant, and lying in his cradle, a ſwarm of bees were ſeen to go in and out at his mouth, which omen was afterwards verified, he being for his eloquence ſtyled "Doctor Mellifluus." He was well educated in ſecular learning, but above all was adorned with virtue and admirable piety, having imbibed the principles of religion with his childhood. He had an excellent talent in pleading, and was deſervedly made governor of Milan, a famous city in Italy. After this he was unanimouſly choſen archbiſhop of the ſame city, though he declined it; yet at laſt, by the great importunity of the people, he aſſumed that ſacred function, applying himſelf after this to the ſtudy of divinity, and indeed unblameably diſcharged this ſo great truſt. He celebrated the ſacraments every day, and preached each Sabbath to the people. He was a ſtrict obſerver of the diſcipline of the church, very charitable, an orthodox divine, and a zealous oppoſer of the Arians, to whom he refuſed to grant a church in his city, and for that reaſon incurred the hatred of the empreſs Juſtina, whom theſe heretics had drawn into their error; and indeed ſhe became a violent perſecutor, whom nevertheleſs he as vigorouſly withſtood. He again demonſtrated his zeal for the Chriſtian religion by the letter he wrote to the emperor Valentinian, diſſuading him from granting the petition of Symmachus, whom (being intended for the pagan high prieſt of Rome) the ſenate ſent to the emperor with a requeſt to reſtore the revenue of the pagan prieſts, the veſtal virgins,

and

and the altar of victory. Of this affair St. Ambroſe being informed, ſent to the emperor before Symmachus made his addreſs, which letter had its deſired effect, and defeated the whole deſign. He twice viſited the uſurper Maximus in Gallia, at the entreaty of Theodoſius, to perſuade him to lay down his arms, which he had taken up againſt Valentinian; and ſo great was his charity, that he ſold the conſecrated plate to redeem the Chriſtians, and relieve the poor under his tyranny, and St. Ambroſe and his church were thoſe only that found favour from him. Another act of his not to be forgotten is, that he oppoſed the re-eſtabliſhment of the Jewiſh ſynagogue, though Theodoſius was willing to conſent to it. His freedom and ſincerity with the emperor ſhews that he was no reſpecter of perſons, which appears by the following remarkable circumſtance. In the year 390, the inhabitants of Theſſalonica having in a tumult ſlain one of the lieutenant-generals of Theodoſius, he gave up the town to the diſcretion of his ſoldiers, who barbarouſly killed 7000 of the inhabitants. Indeed all people murmured at this deplorable accident; but St. Ambroſe wrote to the emperor, exhorting him to ſorrow and repentance; and he coming after ſome time to Milan, the holy biſhop would not permit him to enter into the church until he had undergone the ſevere diſcipline of the church for the ſpace of eight months; and ſo far was the emperor from taking this ill, that upon his death-bed he recommended his children to his pious care, which happened in the year 395. Hence it is obſervable how reverent and ſubmiſſive even princes were to their ſpiritual guides in thoſe primitive times. In his abſtinence and mortifications, he was both conſtant and ſevere, in his devotions fervent and ſublime; and as to his ſanctity in general, ſome circumſtances therein appear altogether divine and miraculous.

At length this ſaint, wearied out with care and labours, fell ſick; and the nobility and magiſtrates being ſent for, ſome of them that were moſt in his favour and intereſt, deſiring him to

conſider

conſider what a loſs the church of God would ſuſtain by his death, with prayers and tears entreated him to intercede with God for his own life. He only returned them this anſwer: "I have "not ſo behaved myſelf among them that I ſhould be aſhamed to "live: nor am I afraid to die, becauſe I have ſo good a maſter."

He died on the 4th day of April, A.D. 397. The next morning early his body was carried to the great cathedral, and there remained on Eaſter-eve. On the Lord's day, after the publick ſolemnities, it was removed to the Ambroſian church, and there interred, his funeral being attended by perſons of all ranks and conditions, of all ages and conditions, not only Chriſtians, but the very [Jews] and Gentiles, all being willing to teſtify their affections for ſo good a man.

St Ambroſe has left behind him numerous volumes, the laſting monuments of his parts, learning, and piety, a catalogue of which alone is too long to be here inſerted. For a more particular account of his life and writings, I refer you to Cave's Lives of the Fathers, and to Du Pin's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory.

Sir, having thus briefly touched upon ſome of the paſſages of this father's life, I ſhall detain you no longer, but deſire you to accept this as a return (though too mean) due to that friendſhip you have felicitated me with; and, wholly relying upon your candour, I ſubſcribe myſelf,

Yours, &c.

The

The HYMN of St. AMBROSE.

We humbly praiſe thee, O Almighty King;
To thee, as God alone, we homage bring.
Eternal Father, thee the earth adores,
And ſtill thy providential care implores.
To Thee all Angels cry aloud, to Thee
All heav'nly powers tune their melody,
And Seraphins with Cherubins proclaim
The wondrous accents of thy ſacred name.
Holy Lord God of Sabbath is the ſong,
That flows ſo ſweetly from their raviſh'd tongue.
They ſing how thy diffuſive glory ſhed
Through heav'n, through earth, fills all with holy dread.
Thoſe glorious Saints who boldly did diſperſe
The Goſpel tidings through the univerſe,
Though ſcatter'd here, united now, rejoice
In praiſing thee with one conſent, one voice.
Next theſe, th' inſpir'd prophets, who of old
Thy mercies, judgements, and thy will foretold
To ſtiff-neck'd rebels, lofty anthems ſing,
Anthems of joy, to thee, their potent King.
Armies of martyrs, whoſe aſpiring zeal
Deſpis'd the ſword, the fire, the rack, the wheel,
And death in ev'ry form,
Triumphant laud thee, and thy works admire,
Compleating thus the all-melodious choir.
The church throughout the world doth thee confeſs,
A God of boundleſs majeſty; no leſs
Thine honour'd, true, thy Only Son, and thee,
Moſt Holy Comforter, Great TRINITY
Of THREE diſtinct in ONE, and ONE in THREE.

O Chriſt, hail King of Glory! Thou alone
Art the Almighty's everlaſting Son!
When thou didſt condeſcend mankind to free,
From his black guilt and endleſs miſery,
Thyſelf debaſing more, didſt not diſdain
That the chaſte Virgin's womb ſhould thee contain,
(Myſterious work, hid from the higheſt mind,
He that made Nature by her laws confin'd)
Whilſt vanquiſh'd Death lay gaſping on the ground,
Thou didſt aſcend, with recent honours crown'd,
And then the gates of unapproached reſt
Expanded were, to welcome in the bleſt.
At God's right hand thou ſitteſt now on high,
In all the glory of his majeſty.
We too believe that thou our Judge ſhalt come;
From thee we all expect our final doom.
O help thy ſervants, thou moſt kind, moſt good,
Thoſe whom thou bought'ſt with thy moſt precious blood.
O let them reign with ſaints in endleſs light,
Array'd with palms, with crowns, and robes of white.
Lord, ſave thy people, bleſs thine heritage;
Govern and proſper them from age to age.
No day from us ſlides unregarded by,
In which we ceaſe thy name to magnify:
Our grateful ſouls harmoniouſly we raiſe,
In ſongs divine, in never-dying praiſe.
While thus we are employ'd, vouchſafe the arm
Of grace, our guard from ſin, from every harm.
Have mercy, mercy on us, righteous God,
Avert the vengeance of thy flaming rod,
O let thy mercy on our ſouls reſide,
As we in thee inſep'rably confide,
Our truſt, our hope, our faith, is all in thee
Repos'd: Lord, let us not confuſion ſee.

Oratio SAMUELIS GALE, *habita coram Societate Lincolnienſi, viceſimo quinto die Februarii, anno Chriſti,* 1723.

" Eſt omnino Capitoni in uſu claros viros colere." PLIN. Ep. 17. Lib. I.

IT has been the cuſtom univerſal of the moſt civilized and polite nations to render rewards, honours, and the juſt tributes of praiſe, to men of renown, men famous in their generations; who, either by their courage or conduct, have reſcued or preſerved their ſinking country, or ſet injured nations free; to wiſe legiſlators; to thoſe who have taught religion's reverend rites; or laſtly thoſe, who, by well-cultivated arts and ſciences, have generouſly contributed to improve, elevate, and add a new luſtre to mankind. Hence it is, that with the greateſt joy and pleaſure I behold this *radiant*, this venerable aſſembly; all animated with the ſame noble principle, and before whom I have choſen at this time to ſay ſomewhat in behalf, not only of the great inventors, but the arts themſelves. However, I muſt own, this is a field ſo large, a ſubject ſo copious, that to ſpeak to each diſtinctly, would be the work of ages, and might well demand a better, an abler orator than me, all too mean for ſuch an arduous attempt; ſo that at preſent I ſhall confine your patience and myſelf to one only out of the numerous branches flowing from ſo immenſe an ocean; and that ſhall be the uſeful, I had almoſt ſaid divine art of chalcography or engraving, that beautiful diſpoſition of lights and ſhades, wrought in plates of various metals, thereby at once preſenting to our view the ſtrongeſt as well as trueſt ideas formed from the infinite ſpecies of external objects, the impreſſions taken from which on paper we comprehend under the general term of prints. The art dates its origin no higher than the fifteenth century, and the year of Chriſt

1460; and aroſe from Maſo Finiguerra, a goldſmith, inhabitant of Florence, who graved his plate, and, caſting ſome of it in melted ſulphur, perceived that what came out of the mold was marked with the ſame prints as his plate, by the black which his ſulphur had taken from his graving: he then tried to do as much on ſilver plates with wet paper, by rolling it ſmoothly, and accordingly ſucceeded.

Finiguerra was followed in his new invention by Baccio Baldini, of the ſame city and profeſſion, who was crowned with like ſucceſs. After him Andrea Mantegna put the ſame in practice at Rome; from whence the knowledge thereof getting into Flanders, it was there carried on by Martin of Antwerp, Albert Durer, and then by Marco Antonio at Venice.

About the ſame time, Hugo de Carpi, an Italian painter, invented prints to reſemble the deſigns of Claro Oſcuro; and ſome years after etching was diſcovered, and made uſe of, by the famous Parmegiano.

Thus, from ſo late a beginning, was this invention moſt auſpiciouſly propagated. Give me leave, gentlemen, to congratulate the latter ages on this noble invention, this beneficial diſcovery, and which alone ſeems to ſurpaſs all the great things the ancients ever did. Since even the mouldering fragments of their proudeſt ſtructures, the temples of the gods, the ſtatues of the heroes, the hippodromes, the amphitheatres, the triumphal arches, aqueducts, military ways, baths, columns, medals, and inſcriptions, which yet feebly bear up againſt the power of corrodeing time, even theſe few remains, I ſay, of Athens, Corinth, and of Rome, can be, and are now, only by this diffuſive art triumphantly reſcued from that total havock, that everlaſting oblivion, which a few more revolving years muſt inevitably bring on, and that of the poet then be too ſadly verified:

"Etiam periere ruinæ."

Had Greece and Italy but known this heavenly art, to leave compleated all that they were ſo famed for, we ſhould now have beheld theſe works entire, and in all their grandeur.

Nor does antiquity alone owe thus much to chalcography: the arts and ſciences in general, heretofore concealed in dark, ambiguous and unintelligible terms, are equally obliged. By it, they have been placed in the cleareſt light, and proved by ocular demonſtration. If we reflect what vaſt volumes have been publiſhed endeavouring to explain ſubjects which no language could teach, or rightly deſcribe, much more give a true idea of; we muſt allow the art of graving to have remedied the confuſion of Babel, to have ſupplied the defects of typography, and even perfected that moſt noble invention; for the truth of this, I appeal to architecture, in which the orders, proportions, and ornaments of the greateſt ſtructures are truly and beautifully expreſſed in very narrow limits; to phyſick and botany, whilſt we view all the natural variety of plants, herbs, and flowers, produced in the diſtant parts of the known world; to anatomy, in whoſe aid all the parts and veſſels that compoſe the microcoſm of the human body, are not only diſplayed in the utmoſt exactneſs, but frequently in their natural poſition and magnitude; navigation, geography, and aſtronomy, are all equally demonſtrated; ſo that from thoſe things which thus appear we clearly behold their great and inviſible Author.

Even ſome truths of that religion anciently revealed to, and enjoined by the legiſlator Moſes, have, by this art, been further evinced and eſtabliſhed. Thus the ſacred ſpoils of the Temple of Jeruſalem, the golden candleſtick, the table for the ſhew-bread, with the two veſſels for frankincenſe ſtanding upon it, and the trumpets which the Jewiſh prieſts were uſed to ſound upon grand ſolemnities, being brought to Rome in triumph by the emperor Veſpaſian, and carved in relievo, on the inſide, upon the pannel

above

above the baſis of the triumphal arch erected there in honour of his ſubduing that ſtubborn people, have lately been tranſmitted to the literati, graven from the relievo, and are proved by the learned Hadrianus Relandus to agree with thoſe mentioned in the Sacred Writings; as is alſo the coin ſtruck upon this occaſion, on the reverſe of which we read, IVDAEA CAPTA. As for the Chriſtian religion, though it ſtands in need of no ſuch proofs, yet it may be ſaid, though in another manner, to be aſſiſted and elegantly explained by chalcography; ſince the imagination ſoftly touched by lively repreſentations greatly influenceth the ſoul; and what ſubject has been oftener or more ſublimely executed by the ableſt maſters than the Paſſion of Chriſt and the firſt martyrs? That humility, that devotion, that courage, that celeſtial air, that ſhines in every face, inſpires the beholders with ſomething more than human. What ſhall I ſay further? for the time would fail me to tell of Lanfrank, Lucas of Leyden, Horatio de Santis, Cornelio de Cort, De Brye, Henry Goltzius, Giles Sadeler, Honodus, Callott, Sylveſter, Maſſon, Nantueil, Le Clerc, and Pickart, who have given us the beauties of Italy and France, and done honour to their reſpective countries; or of Wenceſlaus Hollar the Bohemian, to whoſe inimitable etching Britain and Ireland owe the perpetuity of their ancient and ſacred edifices, their cathedral churches, palaces, and other innumerable curioſities; whom, though a foreigner, we may very well challenge as our own, having lived long in England, and at laſt made us the guardians of his peaceful urn.

I now turn my eyes, with grateful looks, to my own country, to the Engliſh college, who have carried on and improved this laudable, this grand deſign; to them the metzotinto owes its delicate original, and to Smith all its ſoft perfection, and Kirkhall has enriched his graving with beauteous tints.

Loggan,

Loggan, Sturt, Sympſon, Vandergucht, Cole, and Harris excell in landſkip, hiſtory, and architecture; Faithorn, White, and Vertue yield to none for exquiſite and breathing portraits. Theſe are they who, by an uncommon genius, have almoſt outdone nature, and have given life and ſpirit to good men after death. Who is there that beholds the aſpects of the great and learned, and burns not with ſecret emulation to imitate their high example?

How has the Mantuan Muſe honoured theſe conſervators of mankind! whoſe works exhibit all that is fine or curious in the world! She ſings them ſeated and ſecure amidſt the verdant groves of bleſſed Elyſium, where flows Eridanus' enlivening ſtream:

'Hi manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera paſſi
'Quique ſacerdotes caſti dum vita manebat,
'Quique pii Vates, et Phœbo digna locuti.
'*Inventas* aut qui vitam excoluere per *artes*.'

And now methinks I perceive this laudable Society eager to confirm the divine ſuffrage, and ready, with one unanimous conſent, to pronounce and decree thoſe moſt worthy of that future glory, that endleſs fame, and that immortality, which they themſelves have not only ſo juſtly merited, but, in ſo extraordinary a manner, conferred on others.

Explicit.

Diſſer-

Diſſertation on Celts; by S. GALE, *Eſq.*

July 1, 1724.

The Society of Antiquaries having had great numbers of theſe inſtruments laid before them for their opinion by ſeveral of the members, and impreſſions of many of them given from copper-plates by Dr. Stukeley, and the conjectures hitherto made upon this ſubject ſeeming to leave it very dubious; I ſhall at preſent endeavour to ſay ſomething further, in order to explain their uſe; by which means, I hope, they may be ſet in a clearer view.

Mr. Hearne, the Oxford Antiquary, in his account of one them found in Yorkſhire, and communicated to him by Mr. Thoreſby of Leeds (in whoſe Muſeum it is), after a great deal of enquiry and ſpeculation, would have it to be an inſtrument employed by the Romans in maſonry, for cutting of ſtone in the building of bridges, and the erecting of the grand cauſeways or roads made by that victorious people through Great Britain. Dr. Stukeley has carried the affair much higher, and taken them for ſacred utenſils, ſet apart by the Druids, our old Britiſh prieſts, to cut down the miſsletoe which grew about the oaks, for which, in their dreadful rites, they held a peculiar veneration. But I muſt beg leave to differ from both theſe gentlemen upon ſeveral reaſons; firſt, becauſe theſe inſtruments, being all caſt of braſs, muſt conſequently have been, and are, ſo extremely brittle, that their edges could never be ſo tempered as to ſtand either the hardneſs of ſtone, or the knotty ſtubbornneſs of oak, and muſt ſoon have been rendered uſeleſs by notches and gaps, which none of theſe appear to have received, but preſerve the very ſame ſymmetry and propriety they were firſt caſt in; having never been repaired or ground to give them a new

new edge, as is demonſtrable by comparing them with their original caſes of braſs, exactly fitted to them like moulds, and in which they were very carefully preſerved (ſeveral of which were ſhewn to the Society by Mr. Warburton), but ſeem to have ſuffered only, and that very little, by the injuries of time. In the next place, their ſhape is neither neceſſary nor proper for the cutting or pruning the bows of miſsletoe (in itſelf tender and pliable). There is no manner of need for that gradual increaſe of thickneſs in ſome of them for about one third part from their edge, in others to the extremity of the handle, like a wedge, by which indeed they are made ſtronger, but not more convenient in pruning, and which the Druids, by our hiſtorians, are ſaid to have done with a knife, and by Pliny with a golden ſickle, to which theſe inſtruments bear not the leaſt reſemblance.

Mr. Bryan, a member of the Society, lately returned from Scotland, has brought with him from thence one of the largeſt and faireſt of theſe inſtruments that I have ever yet ſeen, found in the ſide of Tintotop, a very high hill in the county of . . . . . ., in the ſouth part of that kingdom, the country thereabouts being in a manner covered and abounding with Roman antiquities, many of which remain untouched, as that great nation left them, to this time. It is from this inſtrument of Mr. Bryan's that I preſume I have got ſome further light in my ſearch after the uſe of the reſt of this kind: for, having compared it with another, found near Langres, a city in the province of Champagne in France, I obſerve a very great likeneſs between them; the French one differing only a little in the handle from the Scotch one, and both exactly agreeing in the ſhape of their edges at their broad extremities, being rounded into the figure of a quarter of a circle, and at the end of the handle of that found near Langres there is a hole pierced to hang it by; in this indeed from Scotland none: however, many of our Engliſh ones have loop-

holes caſt on the thickeſt part on one ſide, deſigned no doubt fo the ſame purpoſe. So that, paſſing by theſe minute variations, I take it for granted that all theſe inſtruments were appropriated to one and the ſame uſe.

Monſ. Mahudel, a member of the Royal Academy at Paris, in deſcribing that of Langres, has ſaid ſo much and ſo clearly upon the ſubject, that he has left me very little to add to what he has offered in proof of the particular uſe of the inſtrument. He tells us there were ſeven of them found together, with all ſorts of veſſels and inſtruments, of an inconteſtable antiquity, known to have appertained to the Roman ſacrifices; a ſtrong preſumption to induce one to believe that theſe were alſo uſed in the ſame religious rites. The other utenſils buried with them were a knife, called the *ſeceſpita*, with which they killed the victims; a cauldron to hold the entrails; two pateras with handles, one deeper than the other, to receive the blood in; another covered patera without a handle; two *prefericula* of different ſhapes, the handle of an *aſpergillum*, or ſprinkle-ſtock, to throw the *aqua luſtralis*; a covered box for the incenſe; three ſmall ſilver ſpoons to take it up by; a large piece of yellow amber, which was formerly, as well as it is at preſent, put into the perfumes; and two wedges, the uſe of which hath as yet afforded matter of enquiry to a great many antiquaries. The aforementioned gentleman having procured all theſe inſtruments from the very perſon who diſcovered them, and not content with that opinion (to which the circumſtance of their likeneſs has given ground) that, in all probability, the inſtrument he treats of was employed in the ſacrifices in general, has endeavoured to ſhew to what part of the ſacrifice it could be juſtly adapted in particular.

As the ſacrifice (ſays he) was one of the moſt eſſential acts of the Greeks and Romans, every thing there was looked upon as myſterious, and the very ſhape and figure of the utenſils was ſo

ſolemnly, and in ſuch a manner dedicated, that it was immutable in all the countries under the dominion of theſe people where ſacrifice was obſerved. This uniformity preſerved itſelf in the make of the ſeveral inſtruments uſed in all the different operations to be peformed upon the victims, as eſtabliſhed in the ritual; and one need only enter into a detail of theſe, to judge of the particular function in which this ſort of knife could properly ſerve.

The firſt operation then that was done in the ſacrifice of oxen was, to knock down the victim with a ſtroke given him upon the ligaments of the neck with a hatchet called *acieris*, or *ſecuris*; the ſecond was the cutting the throat of the animal, and taking the blood from him by the jugular vein, which was effected by the *ſeceſpita*, the figure of which, according to Feſtus, very much reſembled that of a poignard. The third and laſt was the fleaing the victim, and this required a ſort of knife which was hitherto little known. As to what regards the diſſection of the victim, they did it with a kind of cleavers, named the *dolabra* and the *ſcena*, ſuch as one ſees upon the medals of thoſe Cæſars who were honoured with the dignity of ſovereign pontiff.

The poets and hiſtorians, who have had occaſion to deſcribe the rites of ſacrificing, have repreſented, in the enumeration of their particular circumſtances, the action of fleaing the victim as one of the moſt ſacred in the whole ceremony.

In the hecatomb offered by the Greeks, to appeaſe the wrath of Apollo, and ſtop the plague which had ravaged their army, Homer expreſsly mentions the fleaing the victims; but nothing can more plainly prove the great care they had in performing this rite, than the ſacred uſe the ſkins of the ſacrificed animals were put to. For, firſt, they ſerved as ornaments to the ſtatues of the gods. Juno Conſervatrix appeared in their temples with her head covered with a goat-ſkin, like a veil, and we ſee her in the ſame coiffure ſtill upon their coins. Secondly, theſe ſkins were

ſolemnly offered, fixed to the walls, and hung in the vaulted roofs of their temples, as ſo many monuments of devotion. It was with the ſkin of the ox that was ſacrificed upon occaſion of the alliance between the Romans and the Gabians, that the buckler preſerved in the temble of Faith at Rome was covered, and on which the conditions of that treaty were written. The ſhepherd Daphnis, in the Paſtorals of Longus, ſhews his great regard to the great Pan, whoſe protection he had experienced, by the care which he takes in affixing to the neareſt pine-tree the ſkins of a goat and buck, which he had offered to him. Thirdly, the prieſts of this god, during the Lupercalia (feſtivals peculiarly celebrated to his honour), were to be girt with ſkins of ſacrificed ſheep, to add a ſanction to them in their running wildly about the ſtreets, and inſulting thoſe they met with, which was a part of the ſolemnity of thoſe feſtivals. It was upon the ſkins of lambs, ſheep, and rams, ſacrificed, that the prieſts lay, who during their ſleep conſulted the gods in the temple, and, on their waking, delivered out their dreams, explained, which were eſteemed as oracles. And thus Virgil * deſcribes this manner of conſulting the gods, as practiſed both in Greece and Italy:

" Hinc Italæ gentes omniſque Œnotria tellus
" In dubiis reſponſa petunt: huc dona ſacerdos
" Cum tulit, et cæſarum ovium ſub nocte ſilenti
" Pellibus incubuit ſtratis, ſomnoſque petivit;
" Multa modis ſimulacra videt volitantia miris,
" Et varias audit voces, fruiturque Deorum
" Colloquio, atque imis Acheronta affatur Avernis."

This cuſtom began among the Greeks, who, in their maladies, came to the temple of Paſithea, to paſs the nights upon theſe ſkins; and this cuſtom laſted amongſt the Romans, who practiſed the ſame in that of Æſculapius; which gave riſe to the proverb

* Æneid. vii. 85.

of

of "incubare Jovi Æſculapio." They had further a cuſtom of cauſing their brides to ſit upon chairs covered with ſkins of ſacrificed ſheep, to remind them of the ſimplicity of the habits of their ſex in the firſt age, and of the obligation they were under to buſy themſelves in the manufactures of wool.

There was no people, even to the very Scythians, but what had a veneration for theſe ſpoils of ſacrificed animals, ſince upon them it was that they were accuſtomed to make their oaths.

The ſkins of victims having ſerved to ſo many uſes, it would be difficult to believe that there ſhould not be ſome one inſtrument ſet apart for ſeparating or fleeing them from the bodies of the ſacrificed animals.

The ſhape of the edge of this here rounded into a quarter of a circle, not much different from that of the fleaing knives made uſe of to this very day by thoſe of the trade, plainly enough ſhows its deſign, for which there was no need of any ſharp point, leaſt by it the ſkins might have been pierced.

The anatomiſts, in their diſſections, when they have no other intention but to ſeparate the membranes or veſſels without doing them any detriment, uſe a ſort of knife, whoſe blade is alſo rounded; and as the operation is only to be directed by the fingers, the ſides of the handle upon which they reſt are flat, like thoſe of the inſtrument we are ſpeaking of. The hole at the end of the handle ſerved to put a ſtring through, that ſo the ſacrificer might more eaſily carry it at his girdle.

The knife, according to this plan, ſeems to be the χρεωδειραν of the Greeks, or what the Latins term the *cultor excoriatorius*. It is of braſs, as were almoſt all the other inſtruments belonging to their ſacrifices; whether that metal was more peculiarly conſecrated, or whether it was then leſs ſcarce than iron, which is moſt probable, from the great quantity of rings, bracelets, keys, claſps, nails, coins, and edged inſtruments, ſuch as ſwords, poignards,

poignards, and all ſorts of knives, which are almoſt all of braſs. As to what regards the number of this ſort of inſtruments found at the ſame place, it is not at all ſurprizing that it ſhould be greater than that of the *ſeceſpitæ*, ſince with one only of theſe laſt a ſingle ſacrificer might, in the ſpace of a quarter of an hour, make buſineſs enough for ſix others, who ſhould employ themſelves in uſing the firſt.

No one can object, that theſe acts or rites of the religion of the Romans were not practiced throughout the whole diſtrict of Langres, where theſe inſtruments were diſcovered, ſince the people who inhabit it, having a long time before Cæſar been allies to the Romans, and ſubject to their laws, they adored the ſame deities, and gave them the ſame worſhip, with the Romans. Nothing is more eaſily to be juſtified than this conformity, from the ruins of the temples, the number of idols, of altars, and dedications to ſeveral divinities, expreſſed by a multitude of ancient inſcriptions, which as yet are to be ſeen in the compaſs of this territory. Thus far Monſ. Mahudel, with reſpect to the deſcription, uſe, and antiquity of the *cultor excoriatorius*. I ſhall only further obſerve, that the gradual thickneſs in our inſtruments aforementioned ſeems to be very aptly contrived for the eaſier and readier forcing the outward ſkin from the body of the victim, by making way for the fingers of the perſon employed in this function. But theſe ſentiments, in a matter of ſo much obſcurity, are entirely ſubmitted to the further judgement of this learned aſſembly.

A Vin-

A Vindication of a Paſſage in Virgil *from the Cenſures of Monſieur* Huet, *in a Letter from* S. Gale, *Eſq. to* James Weſt, *Eſq.*

London, Oct. 2, 1731.

I hope you will pardon me for preſuming to criticiſe upon ſo great a man as the late Monſieur Huet, biſhop of Avranches (for whom, I aſſure you, I have a very great deference), ſince I could not paſs by in ſilence, without taking ſome notice of his following remarks upon a very fine paſſage in Virgil, in his Huetiana, p. 108, ſect. 45, and which he there calls, a *fault* of Virgil.

" Theſe trifles (ſays he) ſometimes eſcape the attention of " the greateſt men. Virgil *, notwithſtanding all his ſagacity and " circumſpection, is fallen into one of the groſſeſt errors, when, " having compared Orpheus lamenting the loſs and abſence of his " dear Eurydice to the nightingale, who mournfully regrets her " unplumed young ones, taken from their neſt,

" Qualis populeâ mœrens Philomela ſub umbrâ
" Amiſſos queritur fœtus, quos durus arator
" Obſervans nido implumes detraxit; at illa
" Flet noctem, ramoque ſedens miſerabile carmen
" Integrat, & mœſtos late loca queſtibus implet.

" He makes her then ſing under the ſhade of a poplar tree, " *populeâ mœrens Philomela ſub umbrâ*, and immediately after " this ſong is a nocturnal ſong; but how can the night and " ſhadow of a poplar tree have any reference the one to the " other?"

* Georg. iv. 511.

With

With great ſubmiſſion to the Biſhop, this ſimile of the nightingale appears to me one of the fineſt and tendereſt in all the poet. Such moving ſtrains are apt to touch the paſſions, and awaken our deepeſt concern, which is what our author chiefly had in view: but Monſ. Huet lays a ſtreſs upon what ſcarce any one elſe could have thought on, a fault or ſlip of Virgil (which is the moſt can be made of it), ſhould even that be granted, which I can by no means however allow; and am fully perſuaded Virgil may be eaſily vindicated from any blunder or contradiction in his ſcene of night and ſhade of the poplar.

We all know how ſweetly the nightingale warbles in the ſummer nights, eſpecially when they are enlightened by the ſplendent moon; ſplendent I call her, as the poet does in another place *, where he ſolemnly invokes the ſun and moon:

——Vos, o clariſſima mundi
Lumina, labentem cœlo quæ ducitis annum.

and whoſe riſing our own Milton ſo beautifully deſcribes †:

Now came ſtill evening on, and twilight grey
Had in her ſober livery all things clad;
Silence accompany'd; for beaſt and bird,
They to their graſſy couch, theſe to their neſts,
Were ſlunk, all but the wakeful nightingale;
She all night long her amorous deſcant ſung.
Silence was pleas'd, now glow'd the firmament
With living ſapphyrs—Heſperus that led
The ſtarry hoſt rode brighteſt, till the moon,
Riſing in clouded majeſty, at length
Apparent queen, unveil'd her peerleſs light,
And o'er the dark her ſilver mantle threw.

* Georg. i. 5. † Paradiſe Loſt, iv. 605.

How

How ſolemn, how ſolitary a ſhade the lofty and wide-ſpreading trees afford, by the aſſiſtance of this luminary, I need only hint; ſo that, in plain terms, a moon-light night clears up this ſeeming error of our poet, and covers the mournful Philomel with an hoſpitable though nocturnal ſhade, while ſhe ſings lonely under the large poplar boughs.

But further, I think, the word *umbra* may be taken in a more extenſive ſenſe than meerly to imply a ſhade. It is ſometimes uſed, and that poetically, to ſignify a place of refuge or protection: thus the Pſalmiſt, "Sub umbra alarum protectionem quæro," Pſalm LVII. and Virgil himſelf very well explains it, where he places his ſhepherd in ſoft repoſe, "Patulæ recubans ſub tegmine "fagi," and "tu Tityre lentus in umbrâ." For certainly a large ſpreading tree is a very good defence from winds, from the threatening ſtorms, or ſhowers of the inclement ſkies.

If you approve of this ſhort apology, it will be a very great pleaſure to me, who am glad of every opportunity to aſſure you that I am, Sir,

Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

S. GALE.

For the Gentlemens Society at Spalding, Feb. 16, 1726.

At Southwick in Northamptonſhire.

On Saturday Oct. 8, 1726.

	Barom. Alt.	Thermom.	Wind	Rain,
Oct. 8, 10 M.	29. 90.	54.	W. 1.	Fair & clear.

An Aurora Borealis I think full as remarkable as that in March 1716 *, though varying in form; it began about ſix at night to be light in the North, with ſtreaks proceeding from it, and ſpread gradually both towards the Eaſt and Weſt, the South being ſtill very clear, but before ſeven left all the northern parts (except towards the zenith), and covered all the ſouthern; ſoon after which there appeared a white arch proceeding from Eaſt to Weſt, paſſing near the zenith, but more South, which ſeemed fixed for a time, but about ten minutes paſt ſeven was diſperſed, and im-

* Dr. Taylor, in a letter dated April 2, from Cotterſtock, near Oundle, Northamptonſhire, thus deſcribes the phænomena of 1716.

" On Saturday night laſt, and laſt night, I ſaw appearances of the ſame kind " with thoſe of March 6, but not to be compared with them for extent and ſtrength. " They both began ſoon after ſun-ſet, and continued till after twelve, but how " much longer I cannot tell; they were both about 10 or 15 degrees to the weſt- " ward of the North, and took up about 80 degrees of the horizon, and the Aurora " roſe about 30 degrees high, with a dark bottom like what was ſeen in the firſt; " from hence ſprung out ſeveral bodies of light, which immediately ran into ſtreams, " aſcending about 80 or at leaſt 40 degrees high. There was no flaſhing or waving " light, but in all other reſpects theſe lights were of the ſame kind with what we " ſaw at London. Indeed in that laſt night there was one phænomenon like the " flaſhing light; for a body of light about 14 or 20 degrees long, and parallel to " the horizon, roſe till it came about ſix degrees above the black baſis, and then " ſent up two ſtrong ſtreams of light about 43 degrees high, which at top daſhed " againſt each other, and diſappeared." Phil. Tranſ. N° 348, p. 430. Baddam's Mem. of the Royal Society, VI. 218.

mediately ſucceeded by a kind of glory of an oval form. The longer axis from Eaſt to Weſt, ſomething South of the zenith, with rays ſhooting up from all parts, and interchanging ſwiftly. For about 15 or 20 degrees from it, the reſt of the heavens (except the North, which ſtill continued very clear) affording various phænomena. In the Eaſt there was a quick ſucceſſion of columns of iris colours inclinable to white, the Weſt to purple, and about the South Weſt for a good ſpace appeared almoſt a blood red corruſcation, which continued five or ſix minutes.

Theſe appearances in a quarter of an hour became leſs remarkable, though the Aurora continued moſt of the night, and afforded a light generally equal to the moon in its quadratures. Looking with my teleſcope at Jupiter, I found both his ſatellites and belts appear as plain through the Aurora as if the ſky had been perfectly clear.

